

TEXTILE BULLETIN



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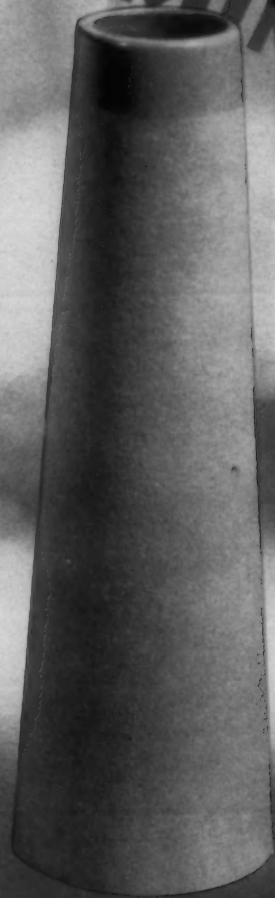
NO. 9

ANOTHER DAY IS COMING

Perhaps it is already here—one thing that is certain about the future—The "good old days" are gone forever.

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No Compromise with Quality!

ALERT to the difficulties that the textile industry faces in the year ahead, we are ready to help you to master them through experience gained in over thirty-five years of continuous and satisfactory service. This organization possesses the ability to cope with the present emergency.

Our research technicians will blend their skill, experience and equipment in a common effort toward solving those problems created by unusual conditions.

The entire Arkansas organization - in field, plant and laboratory - will be devoted to maintaining the high standard of Arkansas products.

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ARKANSAS CO. INC.

NEWARK

ESTABLISHED 1903

NEW JERSEY





Guest Editorial

WE need not be surprised that we are finally at war. We have had plenty of warning and have been preparing feverishly for it for some time. We are not yet prepared for the tremendous task ahead of us, either in a military, industrial or psychological sense, but we have made great strides. We have not yet reached that stage of military might we shall need for ultimate victory, but we are on the way. America is on the march. The American people are all moving in one direction, and that is toward the enemy.

The young men are entering the Army, Navy and Marine Corps as rapidly as they can be absorbed, equipped and trained. The industrial machine is being pushed into higher gear. War production, which heretofore has had to stop for many red lights of civilian traffic, now goes down an avenue of green lights only.

This war is different from any other that has ever been fought. It is different not only because of the magnitude of the physical forces involved, but also because of the spiritual values at stake. It is different also because more than ever before it is a war of peoples rather than of armed forces. Everybody must participate. No man, woman or child can escape the necessity for contributing to the defeat of the enemy, any more than he can escape the privations, hardships, mutilation and even death that may be inflicted upon him by the enemy.

This new kind of war, now being called "Total War," uses to the utmost every ounce of a nation's resources, and requires a high degree of coordination and team work. The watchers at the observation posts, the women plotters in the filter centers are just as essential as the pilots who take up the interceptor planes and the mechanics

who service them. The workman at his lathe or loom is just as vital a part of the giant war machine as the soldiers at the front. The eventual outcome will depend upon how smoothly and efficiently all of its multitudinous parts function.

Textiles are one of the most important industries in the war effort, for no army can fight its best if not properly clothed. Those engaged in it have just as serious a responsibility as the producers of guns, planes and tanks, and they must see that the armed forces get what they need regardless of all other considerations. Production for war must have the right of way; profits, preference and selfish interest must stand aside. Vast dislocations and hardships will inevitably occur, but these may be held to a minimum if American Industry will honestly and vigorously take up the mighty task it faces.

It is not the duty of American Industry to decide upon the political and military questions involved; that responsibility is Government's. Industry's duty is to produce the things the Government needs to prosecute the war. This can be done more effectively through willing cooperation than coercion. The Government will do well to invite that cooperation by showing a genuine spirit of the mutual trust and confidence that are indispensable to this great undertaking. If given a chance to do its job unfettered, and Industry shirks or fails to respond in the fullest measure, it will have only itself to blame for finding itself under a domination as complete as Hitler's—if not, in the end, Hitler's. The warning is plain for all but the blind to see, and applies alike to capital, management and labor.

MAJOR STUART W. CRAMER, JR.
President Cramerton Mills, Inc.
Cramerton, N. C.

*The patronage our many friends
have accorded us
is worthy indeed of our most
hearty and*

SINCERE THANKS

*as well as
our best efforts to rightly
serve them during the coming year.*



B. S. ROY & SON COMPANY

Worcester, Mass.

Greenville, S. C.



Nineteenth Year-End Letter

By SCHEUER & COMPANY

AT the outset let us say that this letter will not follow the familiar pattern of our past year end reviews—we shall not attempt to cover the detailed historical record. The year's developments are all too fresh in our minds to require repetition. More important, the times are so pressing that it seems more desirable to discuss the past only to the extent that it will aid in shedding light on the future.

The industry is beginning to learn how to operate under price maximums and, too, the Office of Price Administration is learning more about the business of imposing price ceilings. Both call for new techniques, and both require co-operation if satisfactory results are to be accomplished. We shall have an anti-inflation law—passed far later than the situation demanded. After its enactment, new technical questions will be raised, different procedures and controls are likely, and industry once again will be called upon to adjust to these changes.

Price Ceilings

The logic of establishing price ceilings for finished textiles was apparent at all times, but the facilities to deal with this unmistakably complex problem were not available; the delay and the accompanying uncertainty have complicated the situation. A beginning will soon be made in this field and, although the price authorities will have had the benefit of experience with grey textiles to guide them, a period of trial and error is inevitable.

The Price Administrator chose the "selective" rather than the "overall" method to prevent inflation and restrain prices, and thereby created administrative problems of enormous dimensions. If, on a theoretical basis, this judgment was justified, as a practical matter it left much to be desired. The time lag alone has caused irritation and, in itself, has created problems which might otherwise not have arisen. Psychological considerations are all-important in any policy determination, and on the record this factor was not given due weight. However, if in March, 1941, this "selective" policy was chosen in the

expectation of an early enactment of a comprehensive price law, since such legislation did not eventuate, perhaps a reconsideration of basic policy is indicated.

In a national emergency, the American business man will accept the Government as umpire when a clear, all-inclusive and uniformly invoked policy is established. When other procedures are followed, a resentment is created, a premium is put upon out-trading the authorities, and an unhealthy mental attitude is built up within industry. This in turn frequently generates animosity in the ranks of Government officials responsible for wise and impartial administrative judgment.

In an inflationary trend, price restraint is beyond the control of individual organizations within the average industry. The economics of textile markets make them peculiarly vulnerable in this regard. For the Government, therefore, to intercede in piecemeal fashion only after the inevitable price advances occur is to set single industries apart for disciplinary control. This is unpalatable and creates a psychological barrier.

Canada Using "Overall" Formula

Canada has recently embarked in the field of price and wage control. The Government there has elected to adopt the "overall" formula. The chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is charged with effectuating a predetermined and integral policy. His powers are extremely broad, as well they should be. The man they have named as Administrator is a most fortunate choice and this, as in all human affairs, is of controlling importance. He has made an impressive beginning on all counts. The favorable reaction of that country to this control, ranging from the man in the street to the industrialist, might well give us pause. While the problem in Canada is not as large or complex as ours, the difference is primarily one of degree. Their administrative set-up is far simpler, and is designed to permit of the maximum freedom of normal functioning. It is too early to know how their program will work out—and, of course, the

outcome is certain to be vitally affected by what we accomplish here. However, they appear to have seized the problem, shown political courage, and dealt with it head on—and completely! We expect them to overcome the menace of inflation and create a solid groundwork for post-war reconstruction.

Prices This Time Last Year

A year ago when we issued our 1940 Review, cotton good prices were at or close to the highs of that year. The print cloth range then was between 28.75c and 30.28c per pound. 48x48 37" 4.00 (Class B sheeting) was selling at 25c per pound, 76x72 40" 9.00 combed lawns at 7c per yard, 136x60 37" 4.10 combed broadcloths at 12c per yard. New York spot cotton was 10.12c per pound, and the 10-spot market average was 9.84c per pound. 92x68 40½" pigment rayon taffetas were then 14½c per yard, and 112x68 38" lining twills, 17c per yard. Rayon yarn required for the manufacture of these two fabrics has since advanced 2c to 3c per pound. It is not necessary to go into detailed comparisons to realize that current prices are more profitable, a fact which becomes more significant when it is related to the record-breaking production which textile mills turned out in 1941.

Every addition to armament or military orders increases the diversion of industrial effort to defense, raises the requirements for materials and men, and widens the disturbance to normal business. Our industry is capable of supplying war needs with less disturbance to civilian distribution than perhaps most others. However, to attain to our highest efficiency in both fields next year will call for closer co-ordination of our productive and merchandising resources than we have yet thought necessary. It is likely that the Government will purchase substantial quantities of staple market constructions in 1942 instead of restricting their acquisitions to the extremely high standards which have been used until now. If this is done, total production can be substantially increased. The establishing of a system for civilian allocation of textiles in the new year is probable. To ensure that such a system is ably manned and workable procedures developed, we as an industry should now address ourselves to this subject. Under any circumstances, it is clear that consumer markets will be less amply supplied as to total quantities, variation of styling, and fabric construction. This is not to suggest that the American consumer is faced with a condition of textile starvation, but rather with less than normal abundance.

The prosperity of the industry has not been limited to weaving mills, although they have enjoyed a peculiarly fortunate position. All handlers of textile products have shared generously, but in varying degrees. Next year's individual results are likely to be less uniform and total profits of the industry less generous. The reasons are not far to seek: taxes, loss of profit due to diversion of labor, lack of mill supplies and machinery replacements, increases in costs not offset by relative increases in prices, limitation of rayon yarn and staple fibre supplies. The fact that throughout textile markets price ceilings control, and will continue to do so, is a reassuring and stabilizing influence. It both limits and reduces the risks which otherwise would be present. It is the 1942 balance wheel!

Printers Still To Have Troubles

Due to unevenness of cloth supply, and the more lim-

ited flow of product, printers will be restricted in their operations and therefore will not be able to equal the efficiency of 1941. Moreover, practically all items in their costs are increasing almost daily. Other types of finishers will be similarly affected. Converters will not be able to equal the record yardage they handled this year. Industrial fabric users will probably fare better than converters, but they too will experience some discomfort.

Production in such staples as print cloths, despite the record-breaking consumption of cotton by our mills, is less than requirements—and will continue to be for some time. Indeed, the present weekly output of these fabrics is considerably lower than it was in the first six months of 1941; and, too, grey inventories have all but vanished. The diversion of loomage from print cloths to other fabrics has been larger than many have been willing to recognize.

In the combed cotton goods field, the Government has been a large factor, but in spite of this the consuming trades have been reasonably well cared for. It is our belief that the reduction in spindleage and loomage capable of producing this class of goods has been somewhat overdone, especially in the face of the extraordinary demands which are likely to continue during the emergency. As a result the menace of oversupply of combed textiles is remote.

Rayons

The rayon textile record has been most impressive. Under ordinary conditions, the existing domestic supplies of yarn and staple fibre would have been inadequate for the probable demand. This situation will be exaggerated under the strained war conditions with all its abnormal diversion. Every pound which can be produced will be wanted. Increasing percentages will be absorbed by military "lend-lease" and "good neighbor" requirements. Weavers and spinners will have difficulty feeding their looms and spindles. Cloth production will continue to be distributed on an allotment basis for an indefinite period.

U. S. To Be Chief Source of Supply for World's Textile Needs

A condition of textile starvation is fast becoming a reality throughout the European continent, in the Orient, and in many other parts of the world. The productive facilities in both men and machinery necessary to meet the ultimate demands which are accumulating have been and are being destroyed. After the conflict, and indeed while it is still raging, the United States will find itself the chief source of textile supply. This suggests the possibility of further governmental intervention in directing the flow of goods to the countries where they are most needed and to those who merit our preference. As an underlying assurance for maintained absorption of our products, this consideration cannot be overlooked.

The year has been studded with continuous and repeated proposals designed to promote the interests of agriculture. Early, we had the excitement about the Cotton Marketing Certificate Plan, then the 85 per cent parity legislation, and from time to time export subsidies were turned on and off. More recently, Congress again has shown a strong desire to single out agriculture for further special consideration. There is little question that the

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National Defense and Dyestuffs*

By HENRY F. HERRMANN

General Dyestuff Corp.

In his talk, given before the start of hostilities, Mr. Hermann outlines some of the difficulties that are going to be faced in the dyeing and chemical industry. The fact that actual war has since started lends additional impetus to the key shortages that are likely to become much more acute as time goes on.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY is passing through a revolution—social, economic and scientific—incomparable with any other experience in its history. The "all-out" effort of this nation to arm itself against aggression has created the biggest industrial program in the history of the world. Only a few decades ago wars were waged by factors especially created and maintained for the purpose. Kings called out armies and navies long prepared for action and impatiently waiting for the bugle summoning them to the battle front. Huge warehouses disgorged the nation's forethought in military stores of all kinds. The hope of victory lay in the possibility of vanquishing the enemy while the prepared stocks of war materials lasted and exceeded those of the other side.

Today the fundamental principle remains unchanged, but the method of approach is different. America emerged from World War No. 1 tired of war and dedicated to peace. Isolation from Europe's political and economic wrangles became the nation's dominant ideal. It wasn't so many years ago that the U. S. A. led the world's maritime powers in a movement aimed at naval disarmament. The famous 5-5-3 treaty was the tangible result. With it were coupled the decommissioning of many American warships—the destruction of two dreadnaughts still in the ways, but nearing completion. Expenditures for Army, Naval and military aeronautical purposes were held to a minimum and it became good political strategy to fight budgets for these branches in the Congress as needless waste. We were living in a fool's paradise when this nation dreamed that the millennium had arrived and beat its armaments into plowshares.

What confronts us today is a complete face about. A nation of one hundred and thirty million people is preparing itself for an emergency involving the existence of its democratic principles of life. This resurgence to military activity carries with it unescapable problems of industrial and economic dislocation, which confront every manufacturer large and small regardless of his particular line of endeavor. The nation is arming and the effort is a

total one. No separate detached group of military geniuses is working apart from industry as a whole. The country as a unit is girding itself. Every man, woman and child contributes something to the effort—makes some sacrifice—not just in the payment of taxes, but in their daily experiences.

Where does the dyestuff industry fit into this picture? Those who did not learn the lesson of World War No. 1, or who did not experience those harrying days now can see the intricate interlocking of chemicals with our national life and safety. The basic materials of national defense are metals, alloys, plastics, explosives, rubber, fabrics for uniforms and countless other applications, paper, ink, toxic and benign gases, paints—to scan the list superficially. Chemistry plays a vital role in each of these. Although the layman does not consider dyestuffs intimately associated with the defense program except possibly for military and naval woolen and cotton cloths it can be shown that the interlocking of basic and secondary chemicals is so close that the dyestuff industry finds itself in the center of the complex program.

A few examples will illustrate this.

Toluene is the base of TNT and other toluene explosives—the most important ones for our great guns. From it are derived a group of dyestuff intermediates and from them in turn a host of dyes which are in consequence very scarce.

Aniline finds its way into diphenylamine—a gun powder stabilizer and the government is taking the bulk of the country's production for defense purposes. Aniline is also the most important accelerator for rubber and obviously the tires and other rubber parts of our military machines, trucks, tanks and aeroplanes pre-empt this chemical for defense purposes. One quite overlooks the fact that it has always been its largest producer. With 80-85 per cent of the formerly freely available aniline diverted from peacetime applications to defense requirements one can picture the problem of the dyestuff manufacturer in continuing his line of colors. About 250 actively used dyestuffs are directly and secondarily dependent on aniline.

The widespread application of Aniline is indicated by the following few examples:

Naphtol Blue Black B—

This is not a defense color, but is the base of most blacks for ladies' woolen fabrics, for wool and fur felt hats; for leather dyeing, paper, woodstaining, etc.

*Paper presented before the November 5th meeting of the American Association of Textile Technologists.

Soluble Ink Blues—

These blues are heavily in demand, because of the purchases of ink by the Government's branches, as well as the Army, Navy and Military Training Camps. These increased requirements are added to the normal civilian needs. One ton of this blue requires 1500 pounds of Aniline oil in its manufacture.

Nigrosines—

These valuable black dyestuffs are produced in immense quantities in many important forms:

As water soluble dyes for leather, paper, etc.

As Spirit Soluble Blacks for lacquers—

As Oil Soluble Blacks for leather dressings and dyes—

As Moulding Blacks for Phenolic resins for which purpose alone the consumption is at least 150,000 pounds per month. Each ton of Nigrosine base requires 1300 to 1400 pounds of Aniline Oil.

Direct Blacks—

The Aniline Oil required per ton of these products is not, but the aggregate consumption because of the huge monthly production of these dyes is very heavy.

Sulfon Cyanine Blues and Blacks—

Indocyanine—

Naphtol AS—

Developed Acetate Blacks—

Bismarck Brown—

Chrysoidine—

Alizarine Blue Black—an important dye for woolen uniform fabrics—

Sudan Dyes—

Fast Light Yellow 3G—

All of the above dyes are technically important. As mentioned before upwards of 250 individual colors are involved, the production of which is jeopardized by the present shortage of Aniline Oil.

Another outstanding example is Phthallic Anhydride. To the defense program this product is of utmost importance as a component of plastics for aeroplane and many other applications. To the dye manufacturer it represents the starting material for anthraquinone the basic element of the best vat, alizarine—chrome and acid dyes and the very important group of pigments the Phthalocyanine Blues and Greens. The Government needs these dyes above all others for the production of cotton and woolen uniform fabrics, camouflage paints, etc. Heavy demands are made on the industry for these dyes on the part of mills which are processing contracts for the Quartermaster, the Navy and Marine Corps, not to mention many auxiliary services. The Acetate blues, greens and violets are also Anthraquinone dyes—hence a threatened scarcity.

Those who see in war preparations only the manufacture of guns, tanks and planes, may feel that the diversion of a product such as Phthallic Anhydride for dyestuff purposes constitutes waste during our hour of need. This is very short-sighted. National defense is based on men first—machines second, and men must be clothed for self-protection. These dyes are not luxuries. They are as important as guns and powder and in the priorities scale deserve more consideration than they have received. According to the OPM's scale of importance the majority of military and navy fabrics are granted a priority rating of

A-1-i or better, but the best the dye manufacturer has been offered for the procurement of such obviously needed raw materials as have been mentioned is A-10.

So far the industry has kept fair pace with requirements because of reserve inventories of raw materials available in their own possession or obtainable on the market. By superhuman effort—utilizing every available piece of apparatus, running equipment to the bursting point, the job is being done somehow. This sounds better than it is. Every plant to maintain itself is in a constant state of repair and reconstruction—unit by unit. For months this was overlooked.

Plants were expected to run like the Deacon's Wonderful One Horse Shay, without repair or replacement parts till they collapsed, because such parts could not be purchased until the equipment had actually failed. Early in September, however, the chemical industry was granted a blanket priority rating of A-10 for emergency spare parts for the maintenance of its equipment. Generally speaking, this rating is serving the purpose in that the plants are allowed to stock one replacement unit with which to effect repairs when they become necessary.

Other chemicals which figure prominently in the defense picture are chlorine of which the government has taken for its use one-half of the country's production. Chlorine enters into hundreds of chemicals and secondarily into dyes and pigments which are important and cannot be replaced without sacrifice. The paper industry has been deprived of a substantial portion of the chlorine it is accustomed to using. A ceiling has been placed on the whiteness of bleached paper pulps and quite logically on the whiteness of finished papers. To offset the yellowness of imperfectly bleached pulps, paper manufacturers have been endeavoring to use larger quantities of bluing pigments. The most important of these are the phosphotungstic lakes of certain basic blues and violets. Unfortunately, this has led to a slash of interests involving the use of tungsten in the production of steel alloys for defense machinery, tools and armor. In consequence the amount of tungsten permitted for dyestuff use has been reduced appreciably and the best papers will be marketed appreciably yellower or tinted with fugitive dyes. This alternative seems inconsequential in comparison with the more important question of National Security, but it confronts the industry with a serious economic problem. An amusing incident relative to this situation is the rejection by an important Government agency of a delivery of correspondence and printing bond paper which complied with the regulations in maximum permitted whiteness on the ground that it was not white enough, but would be accepted if an allowance were made because of this alleged defect. Bleached clays are used for coating papers for printing purposes and the demand is enhanced because of the scarcity of superior imported white clays. This bleaching operation involves the use of sodium hydrosulfite, the production of which cannot be increased sufficiently to keep pace with the demand. Naturally, the first call for the application of vat dyes and this has grown to almost unbelievable figures.

The author wishes to refrain from citing statistics, because figures can be used very easily to distort vital facts. It suffices to state that the biggest portion of our cotton industry has been pre-empted for the production of mili-

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Defense Savings Pay-Roll Allotment Plan

How company heads can help their country, their employees, and themselves

voluntary pay-roll allotment plan { helps workers provide for the future
helps build future buying power
helps defend America today

This is no charity plea. It is a sound business proposition that vitally concerns the present and future welfare of your company, your employees, and yourself.

During the post-war period of readjustment, you may be faced with the unpleasant necessity of turning employees out into a confused and cheerless world. But you, as an employer, can do something *now* to help shape the destinies of your people. Scores of business heads have adopted the Voluntary Pay-roll Allotment Plan as a simple and easy way for every worker in the land to start a *systematic* and *continuous* Defense Bond savings program.

Many benefits . . . present and future. It is more than a sensible step toward reducing the ranks of the post-war needy. It will help spread financial participation in National Defense among all of America's wage earners.

The widespread use of this plan will materially retard inflation. It will "store" part of our pyramiding national income that would otherwise be spent as fast as it's earned, increasing the demand for our diminishing supply of consumer goods.

And don't overlook the immediate benefit . . . money for defense materials, quickly, continuously, *willingly*.

Let's do it the American way! America's talent for working out emergency problems, democratically, is being tested today. As always, we will work it out, without pressure or coercion . . . in that old American way; each businessman strengthening his *own* house; not waiting for his neighbor to do it. That custom has, throughout history, enabled America to get things done *of its own free will*.

In emergencies, America doesn't do things "hit-or-miss." We would get there *eventually* if we just left it to everybody's whim to buy Defense Bonds when they thought of it. But we're a nation of businessmen who understand that the way to get a thing done is to *systematize* the operation. That is why so many employers are getting back of this Voluntary Savings Plan.

Like most efficient systems, it is amazingly simple. All you have to do is offer your employees the convenience of having a fixed sum allotted, from each pay envelope, to the purchase of Defense Bonds. The employer holds these funds in a separate bank account, and delivers a Bond to the employee each time his allotments accumulate to a sufficient amount.

Each employee who chooses to start this savings plan decides for himself the denomination of the Bonds to be purchased and the amount to be allotted from his wages each pay day.

How big does a company have to be? From three employees on up. Size has nothing to do with it. It works equally well in stores, schools, publishing houses, factories, or banks. This whole idea of pay-roll allotment has been evolved by businessmen in cooperation with the Treasury Department. Each organization adopts its own simple, efficient application of the idea in accordance with the needs of its own set-up.

No chore at all. The system is so simple that A. T. & T. uses exactly the same easy card system that is being used by hundreds of companies having fewer than 25 employees! It is simple enough to be handled by a check-mark on a card each pay day.

Plenty of help available. Although this is *your* plan when you put it into effect, the Treasury Department is ready and willing to give you all kinds of help. Local civilian committees in 48 States are set up to have experienced men work with you just as much as you want them to, and no more.

Truly, about all *you* have to do is to indicate your willingness to get your organization started. We will supply most of the necessary material, and no end of help.

The first step is to take a closer look. Sending in the coupon in no way obligates you to install the Plan. It will simply give you a chance to scrutinize the available material and see what other companies are already doing. It will bring you samples of literature explaining the benefits to employees and describing the various denominations of Defense Savings Bonds that can be purchased through the Plan.

Sending the coupon does nothing more than signify that you are anxious to do *something* to help keep your people off relief when defense production sloughs off; *something* to enable *all* wage earners to participate in financing Defense; *something* to provide tomorrow's buying power for your products; *something* to get money *right now* for guns and tanks and planes and ships.

France left it to "hit-or-miss" . . . and *missed*. Now is the time for *you* to act! Mail the coupon or write Treasury Department, Section A, 709 Twelfth St. NW., Washington, D. C.



FREE - NO OBLIGATION

Treasury Department, Section A,
709 Twelfth St. NW., Washington, D. C.

Please send me the free kit of material being used by companies that have installed the Voluntary Defense Savings Pay-Roll Allotment Plan.

Name _____

Position _____

Company _____

Address _____

Some S. C. Mills Go On 168-Hour Week

Spartanburg, S. C.—The large Beaumont Mfg. Co. and Fair Forest Finishing Co. here and mills in Woodruff—their textile production geared to the national defense machine—have started operations on a full 168-hour week, with their looms turning out critical war materials day and night on a constant 24-hour daily basis.

Stepped up production is at the request of the War Department.

Rayon Allocations To Be Continued

Washington, D. C.—Donald M. Nelson, OPM Priorities Director, has ordered the indefinite continuance of rayon yarn allocations, on grounds the shortage of silk for rayon as a substitute still exists. The allocation order would have expired December 31st.

The OPM at the same time said that, pending revision of ceiling prices on combed cotton gray goods, transactions in such fabrics could be carried out without specifying prices, provided parties to the contract agree to conform to whatever maximums might be set.

The ruling will enable converters and finishers to obtain deliveries and begin operations for the spring season.

Estimate Is Cut On Cotton Crop

Washington, D. C.—The Agricultural Department on December 8th estimated the 1941 cotton crop at 10,976,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

The estimate was based on December 1st conditions. A month ago the Department estimated the crop at 11,020,000 bales. Production was 12,566,000 bales last year and the average production in the ten years, 1930-1939, was 13,246,000 bales.

The indicated acre yield of lint cotton this year was reported as 235.4 pounds, compared with 233.3 forecast a month ago, 252.5 produced last year, and a ten-year average of 205.4.

The area estimated for harvest this year is 22,376,000 acres, after abandonment of 3.8 per cent of the 23,250,000 acres in cultivation July 1st. The area harvested last year was 23,861,000 acres, 4.0 per cent of the 24,871,000 acres in cultivation July 1st, and two years ago it was 23,805,000 acres, after abandonment of 3.5 per cent of the 24,683,000 acres in cultivation July 1st.

Cotton Spinning in November At 129.4% Of Capacity

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during November at 129.4 per cent capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 125.8 per cent capacity during October this year, and 105.9 per cent during November last year.

Spinning spindles in place November 30th totaled 24,210,898, of which 23,069,146 were active at some time during the month, compared with 24,260,502 and 23,043,310 for October this year, and 24,498,466 and 22,685,968 for November last year.

Active spindle hours for November totaled 9,901,356,

642, or an average of 409 hours per spindle in place, compared with 11,231,816,077 and 463 for October this year, and 8,614,028,981 and 352 for November last year.

Spinning spindles in place November 30th included: in cotton-growing States, 17,917,096, of which 17,413,090 were active at some time during the month, compared with 17,913,200 and 17,390,512 for October this year, and 18,085,084 and 17,152,674 for November last year; and in the New England States, 5,581,714, of which 5,011,340 were active, compared with 5,635,214 and 5,013,310, and 5,691,806 and 4,909,528.

Active spindle hours for November included: in cotton-growing States, 7,927,900,233, or an average of 442 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,884,161,929 and 496 for October this year, and 6,866,045,529 and 380 for November last year; and in the New England States, 1,751,623,445, or an average of 314 compared with 2,100,794,102 and 373; and 1,569,321,227 and 276.

Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place for November, by States, follow:

Alabama, 832,998,149 and 459; Connecticut, 146,832,853 and 281; Georgia, 1,397,217,872 and 442; Maine, 228,277,005 and 354; Massachusetts, 958,809,122 and 305; Mississippi, 60,061,408 and 380; New Hampshire, 114,513,204 and 412; New York, 110,972,624 and 341; North Carolina, 2,418,344,715 and 419; Rhode Island, 285,918,173 and 320; South Carolina, 2,550,338,665 and 473; Tennessee, 253,097,474 and 459; Texas, 105,222,504 and 434; Virginia, 254,636,492 and 400; all other States, 184,116,382 and 270.

Textile Rent Case To Be Heard Jan. 9

Atlanta, Ga.—A hearing on whether payroll deductions for rent and other facilities at the Piedmont Cotton Mills of Egan, Ga., exceed the "reasonable cost" of such facilities will be held at 10 A. M., January 9th, at the Henry Grady Hotel in Atlanta, J. R. McLeod, Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division for Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, announced.

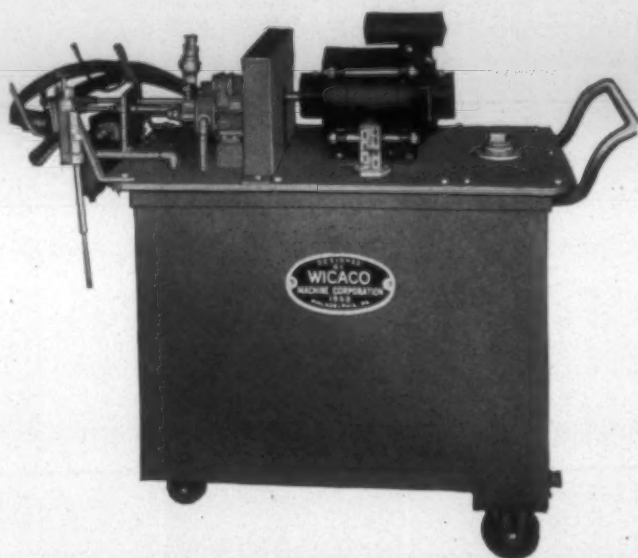
Mr. McLeod pointed out that the problem of reasonable cost of facilities has been an extremely important one in the administration of the Wage-Hour Act. The Piedmont Co. manufactures yarn. Gustav Peck, Assistant Director of the Hearings Branch of the Division, will preside.

Section 3(m) of the Wage and Hour Law provides that wages paid to any employee include "the reasonable cost, as determined by the Administrator," of "board, lodging, or other facilities, if such board, lodging, or other facilities are customarily furnished by such employer to his employees."

The notice of the hearing states: "The Administrator on his own motion . . . has found that a hearing is desirable to determine the reasonable cost to the Piedmont Cotton Mills, Inc., Egan, Ga., and to any affiliated persons . . . of lodging, or other facilities, customarily furnished to the employees." Notices of intention to appear at this hearing should be filed with J. R. McLeod, Regional Director, Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, 249 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga., not later than January 8, 1942.

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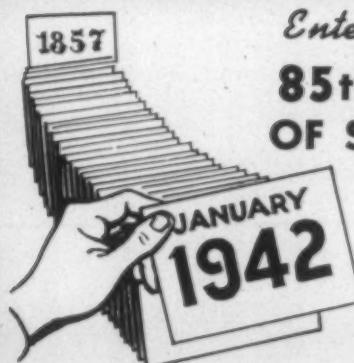
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Snyder Named Acting Wage-Hour Administrator

Baird Snyder has been named Acting Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. Mr. Snyder, who was Deputy Administrator under General Philip B. Fleming, now Federal Works Administrator, will head the Division until further notice.

Mr. Snyder was born in Lansford, Pa., in 1900. He attended Cornell and Yale Universities and was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1924 as a civil engineer. His first engineering work was a survey of coal lands in Venezuela; and he was later assistant superintendent of Lawrence Colliery at Mahoney Plane, Pa. He subsequently operated a factory at Elyria, Ohio, and headed his own construction company. He became principal engineer for the Resettlement Administration several years ago, where he was first associated with General Fleming. He was later chief engineer of the Farm Security Administration before coming to the Wage and Hour Division in 1939, and became Deputy Administrator of the Division in June, 1940.

11½ Billion Square Yards of Cloth in 1941

All-time high production of cotton-textiles for the year 1941 has already been attained in the first ten months' operations, and may exceed 11,500,000,000 square yards of cloth for the full year, according to a report to members of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, issued by W. Ray Bell, President of the Association. The report states that this estimated production for the year would be an increase of 20 per cent over the previous record year (1940), and of 27 per cent over 1939, the last full pre-defense year.

This record production has been achieved by the industry in its efforts to meet the demands made upon it by the defense program. Commenting on the figures, Mr. Bell expressed the opinion that discussion of certain shortages, both in the trade and in the press, has neglected to give due credit to the unprecedented production record of the industry.

"The demands of the defense program have necessarily caused dislocations in some types of civilian production and shortages in others," he said, "but the present huge production is graphic testimony to the extent to which the industry has succeeded in turning to three-shift production. For the country as a whole, operations of active machinery averaged 132.5 per cent of two-shift production during October, a record which would have been practically inconceivable a year ago. Active spindleage in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina during October average but slightly under a full three-shift run. Not far behind were the operations in Alabama and Georgia.

"The public, largely unfamiliar with textile mill operation, may not readily appreciate the difficulties which stand in the way of accomplishing and maintaining full three-shift production. Among these, however, is inadequacy of the complement of machinery at many mills for a balanced 24-hour operation. A great many of the cotton mills are located in areas which cannot furnish enough labor for three shifts.

The report states that cotton consumption for ten months totalled 8,838,000 bales, or approximately 10 per cent more than for the entire twelve months of 1940, which was an all-time peak. Mill operations for the ten months amounted to 101,331,000,000 active spindle hours, which compare with 98,184,000,000 hours for twelve months of last year.

In the Association's calculations, these census figures of cotton consumption and mill operations represent an over-all production of cotton-textiles approximating 9,891,000,000 square yards, exceeding all of 1940 by 300,000,000 square yards. With November and December production still to be added, Bell prophesied that the final figures for the year would approach the grand total of 11½ billion square yards, making a gain of 2 billion square yards over the previous peak of 1940.

Wage and Hour Interpretations On Watchmen

The following interpretations were issued by the Wage and Hour Division of U. S. Department of Labor, on December 10th, relative to the employment of guards and watchmen:

"The Federal Government, States, counties, municipalities or other political sub-divisions of States are not 'employers' under the Fair Labor Standards Act; and men hired as guards by States or political sub-divisions of States during the war emergency may be employed without respect to the requirements of the Wage and Hour Law, it was announced recently by Baird Snyder, Acting Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor.

"Where employers other than the political sub-divisions of States above mentioned, either employ additional guards or, because of the lack of available man-power, lengthen the hours of guards already employed, the wage paid to such guards as are engaged in Interstate Commerce, or in the production of goods for commerce, must meet the minimum requirement of 30 cents an hour—that is, \$12 for a 40-hour week—unless a wage order sets a higher hourly rate (not over 40 cents an hour, or \$16 a week) for the industry. Time and one-half the hourly rate must be paid for hours worked over 40 each week. Guards or watchmen hired by employers who are in commerce or producing goods for commerce, and whose work it is to protect such activities conducted by their employers, are subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act, the courts have held, even though they do no productive work."

Waiting Time During Black-Out Not "Hours Worked" Under Wage-Hour Law

Time spent by employees on the premises of an employer covered by the Wage and Hour Law during black-outs or aid-raid alarms where no work is done need not be compensated for as "hours worked," Acting Administrator Baird Snyder, Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, declared recently.

Several inquiries on this point had been received by Mr. Snyder from West Coast factories.

(It is unlikely that there will be any "black-out" in the South's textile plants—but then, it was unlikely that Japan would attack the U. S.—Ed.)



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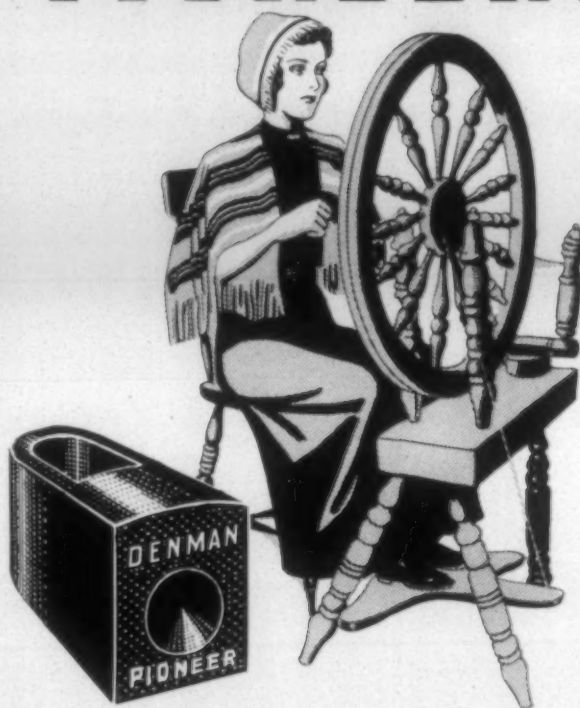
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Group Photo: Harold C. Clark, leader of the carding discussion; Ben Crawford, secretary of the group, H. H. Willis, dean of Clemson Textile School, and John Wigginton, Research Director of Cotton-Textile Institute; A. H. Randall, General Superintendent of Alabama Mills, Inc., and a leader of the spinning discussion; another group photo.

Meeting of Alabama Operating Executives Draws Large Crowd

THE fall meeting of the Alabama Operating Executives, held at Auburn, Ala., on November 29th, was highly successful in all respects. There was a large crowd, and nearly all members took some part in the discussion. This group was organized recently, along lines adopted by the Southern Textile Association many years ago, and it has been very active.

Officers of the group are as follows: General chairman, Frank K. Petrea, Talladega; vice-general chairman, H. B. Bergfeld, Talladega; secretary-treasurer, B. H. Crawford, Auburn; Executive Committee, R. O. Roberts, Huntsville, A. H. Randall, Birmingham, J. E. Warren, Sylacauga, Fred F. Phillips, Siluria, D. H. Morris, III, Enterprise. New members of the executive committee elected at the meeting include T. H. Floyd, Tallassee, and Robert Reardon, of Langdale.

The meeting was opened by Frank K. Petrea, general chairman, who introduced J. E. Hannum, assistant dean of engineering, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, for the short address of welcome. Mr. Hannum outlined for the group the defense program of engineering as conducted in the State of Alabama, saying that there were fourteen schools doing this work in defense areas. In the textile school operated in the Auburn area Mr. Hannum stated that some 250 had registered at the night school.

Following this, Mr. Petrea introduced G. H. Dunlap, who is conducting a research program along practical lines sponsored by the Textile Foundation and under the supervision of the Southern Textile Association and The Arkwrights. Mr. Dunlap outlined the program and urged the participation of the members present. To date he has some thirty-odd tests going, and expects to have more soon.

Other guests introduced included Dean H. H. Willis, of the Clemson (S. C.) Textile School; John Wigginton, research director for the Cotton-Textile Institute; and Ivor Moberg, textile technical writer, who commented favorably on the willingness of the Southern textile men to meet together and discuss their problems as compared

with the attitude of the Eastern men, who tend to keep their knowledge to themselves.

The discussion on carding was led by Harold C. Clark, of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, and opened with the question as to the causes of folds in the picker lap.

Frank Fuller advanced the theory that such folds are likely to be caused by improper lapping up on the pin as the lap is started. A man from Pell City agreed, and further stated that this was also caused by rolls being worn and pitted or the roll bearings being dry, as well as improper tension. Other opinions were that lint and dust collecting on the friction leather could cause this, or crooked lap pins.

On the subject of split laps at the card, the first opinion offered was that there would be no such trouble if the picker tension were properly adjusted, and that excessive moisture in the cotton might cause it. A representative from the Lanett mill of the West Point Mfg. Co. stated that this trouble could arise from faulty air draft on the picker screens, incorrect fan speeds, dirty or choked pickers, and from the picker operator grabbing the lap on the end while doffing, thus tucking one layer in upon the other.

A member from Samoset Cotton Mills, Talladega, suggested that the fan speed on the finisher screen section should be at least 100 r.p.m. faster than the beater speed. Others said that too much waste being fed in at the opener room could cause this, and that there should be a close control of waste feeding to see that only a certain percentage of waste was fed, and this at a constant and regular rate.

One member reported on a type of speed control gearing whereby the speed of the flats were doubled, the lick-in speeded up from 400 to 700 r.p.m. with no loss in breaking strength. He said in experiments the doffer had been advanced to 21 r.p.m. without serious effects.

G. H. Dunlap, commenting on a test run under his supervision, stated that in the test the lick-in had been

(Continued on Page 29)

Mills Strengthen Fences and Lights To Prevent Sabotage

Greenville, S. C., industrial concerns which have been on war production for many months are displaying increasing evidence that many new means of safeguarding plants during actual hostilities are being taken.

Many of the precautions are on the advice of the Federal Government in a move to prevent or minimize possible sabotage efforts.

Storm fencing and flood lighting are being put to increasing use at a number of textile plants.

Several which had not already fenced their property are now doing so, and both new and old fence lines are outlined by huge flood lights. Other lighting used heretofore is being continued.

One mill is completely enclosing its property with storm fencing and the Government has asked it to also fence its parking lots.

Another is surrounded by new flood lights which outline the fence and light all of the building exteriors.

It is understood that watchmen and night guards details are also being strengthened and precautions are being taken in regard to employees.

American Producers Raised Dye Output 45% in 1941, Data Show

Nearly 45 per cent more dyestuffs were produced by American manufacturers in 1941 than during the previous record year of 1940, according to estimates of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Behind this is a story of industrial planning with few parallels, the company states, and continues:

"Here is the American-made dyes story in figures showing the dollar value of dyestuffs products taken from United States Government Tariff Commission figures:

Averages 1925-1930	\$ 39,428,252
1938	53,095,563
1939	70,223,601
1940	74,896,000
1941 (estimated)	110,000,000

"The totals indicate a doubling of dyestuffs output, or better, in four years, because it has been production that has soared, not prices. The bulk of the upsurge was in 1941.

"Today, the dyestuffs industry could use more capacity than it has because nobody, even only three years ago, could foresee the huge demands of the present; but in 1941 the consuming industries have been taken care of without any serious shortage. Practically all needs have been met by exclusively American-made colors.

"One of the most difficult things has been the expansion of vat color capacity. This has presented a major problem and has resulted in a great deal of revision in operating procedure, sometimes penalizing consumers of other dyestuffs.

"If raw materials continue available, the industry is confident of its ability at least to maintain its present unprecedented production rate. Approximately 12,700 plants employing more than 1,650,000 persons are directly or indirectly dependent on a continuing supply of dyestuffs."

Dismisses Kahn's Suit Against Pacific Mills

Boston, Mass.—Judge Felix Forte, of Superior Court here, has entered a final decree dismissing the bill in equity brought by Albert M. Kahn, of New York, against Pacific Mills, of Boston, seeking to compel it specifically to perform an alleged contract of July 7, last, to sell to him and to one Jacob Ziskind, of Tiverton, R. I., the print works of the defendant, located at Lawrence, Mass., for \$335,000. Judge Forte also confirmed the report made on the case by the master, Edward W. Blodgett, of Boston, who heard the case on its merits, and the judge also denied plaintiff's motion to recommit the case to the master and denied plaintiff's motion to discharge the master and declare the proceedings before him a nullity on the ground that the master disqualified himself by violating the declaration of rights and the Federal Constitution in depriving plaintiff of the right of trial by an impartial judge.

The master, in his report, found that the offer made by Kahn and Ziskind was not accepted by the corporation, but was rejected, and that there was no contract to sell them the print works.

Textiles From Milk and Heat-Resistant Cotton Cord Described in December Issue Of "Textile Research"

Two new products of research—Aralac, a synthetic fiber produced from casein by a division of National Dairy Products Co.; and heat-resistant cotton yarn and cords developed by Bibb Mfg. Co.—are described in the December issue of *Textile Research*, official publication of Textile Research Institute, Inc., and The Textile Foundation. Aralac is the result of four years' study, laboratory work, and experimentation by Atlantic Research Associates, Inc., a scientific research division of National Dairy. Said to be the first milk-derived fiber acceptable to the American textile industry and available in commercial quantities, it is being blended with rayon, wool and other fibers and made into dress fabrics, blankets, men's suitings, underwear and neckties. Another large use is in manufacture of felt hats. Exhaustive tests for resiliency, tensile strength, abrasion, affinity to dyes and ability to withstand dry cleaning and washing are said to have proved the new fiber satisfactory for use in manufacture of a wide variety of fabrics.

Called "another lucky accident," the heat-resistant cotton cord actually is the result of extensive investigations in the research laboratory of Bibb Mfg. Co. Use of H. R. cords in heavy duty tires for trucks and buses has greatly increased tire life, some tires now in service having run over 200,000 miles. Today heat-resistant cords are finding application also in transmission belts and in hydraulic brake hose and are beginning to be used by the U. S. Army Air Corps in webbings for parachute harnesses, bomb slings, and other items formerly made from linen.

Other features of the December issue of *Textile Research* are articles describing a method for identifying Nylon, Vinyon and other synthetic fibers; the new research program launched at the annual meeting of Textile Research Institute, Inc.; and the results of the co-operative research being carried out by the Institute of Paper Chemistry.

Mill News

KERNERSVILLE, N. C.—Vance & Crawford, seamless hosiery manufacturers of this place, are installing 20 additional knitting machines, rebuilt Banners, which will bring their total machines up to 48.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Surplus account of Entwistle Mfg. Co., as of September 30, 1941, the end of the fiscal year, amounted to \$944,599; as compared with \$767,283 on September 30, 1940.

ANDERSON, S. C.—A charter of incorporation has been issued to Anderson Narrow Fabrics, Inc., of this place, \$25,000 stock, with Ed. A. Hill, president; Walter H. Hartzell, vice-president and treasurer, and Katharine C. Hill, secretary. The firm plans to manufacture fabrics.

BELTON, S. C.—A complete modernization program is nearing completion at Belton Mills. Among the machinery installed were three Barber-Colman warpers and two Barber-Colman spoolers. Long draft equipment is being installed on all spinning.

WEST POINT, GA.—Topping the list of construction projects in this section from the standpoint of expenditure of money is the \$200,000 plant at Fairfax for the West Point Utilization Co., work on this building having been under way for several months.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Oakhurst Knitting Co., with authorized capital of \$200,000, of which \$300 has been subscribed, has been incorporated to manufacture and sell knitted goods and textiles. The incorporators were B. I. Boyle, H. G. Sims and F. H. Kennedy, all of whom are attorneys. While no information has been given out, the incorporators say that they doubt that any new construction will be involved in the company's operations.

SHANNON, GA.—A merger has been effected between Southern Brighton Mills, of this place, and Brighton Mills, of New Jersey, following considerable action designed to prevent such a merger by New Jersey stockholders. Under the merger, the new corporation will be known as Brighton Mills, Inc., a Georgia concern.

The Southern Brighton Mills, of Shannon, is listed in Clark's Directory as having 42,320 spindles and 922 looms, and as engaged in the manufacture of laundry nets, cotton and rayon specialties.

GRENADA, MISS.—By a vote of 666 to 18, citizens of Grenada approved a \$50,000 bond issue for the proposed expansion program of the Grenada Hosiery Mills.

Informed sources here said that approval of the bond issue will make possible construction of an addition to the plant of Grenada Industries, Inc., and installation of about \$125,000 worth of equipment for a finishing plant.

More than 100 persons will be given employment in the new division, according to present plans. The mill currently employs some 300 operatives, producing silk and nylon hosiery.

BELMONT, N. C.—The New York office of the Belmont Hosiery Mills, in charge of Robert Heinl, has been moved from 93 Worth street to the Empire State Building, 350 Fifth avenue. The new office is located on the 26th floor.

PULASKI, VA.—Jefferson Mills, Inc., throwing plant, is expanding production on nylon, reportedly installing four new sizing machines, 50 new coning machines, 10 twistors and accessory equipment. D. Robley Wood is president.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Mock, Judson, Voehringer, Inc., declared a dividend of 12½ cents per share on the common stock, payable December 10th to stockholders of record December 1st.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The old mill building on South Marshall street has been sold by the Hanes Hosiery Mills Co. for about \$60,000 to H. S. Stokes, who purchased it as an investment. It is at present occupied by two automobile firms.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—J. S. Verlenden was re-elected chairman of the board and R. C. Thatcher was again chosen president of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co. at the annual meeting of officers and directors last month.

Other officers re-elected for the coming year were: R. C. Matthewson, vice-president; A. H. Thatcher, treasurer; Freeman R. Harris, secretary; S. M. Gamble, assistant treasurer; E. S. Davis, assistant secretary, and Ernest C. Sherman, general manager.

BOILING SPRINGS, N. C.—According to an announcement, R. J. Woods, who owns the Buffalo Cotton Mills at Shelby, N. C., has acquired the old knitting mill property here on a lease-purchase arrangement and plans immediate manufacturing operations. This industry will produce coarse carded yarns and will provide employment to 30 to 50 operatives. Mr. Woods is producing the same type of yarn at the Buffalo plant.

Mr. Woods, in discussing his acquisition of this knitting mill property, remarked that machinery holds the key to when the new plant will come into production. He said that with the exception of some cotton cards, he has available machinery to equip the plant's 10,000 square feet of floor space. If he succeeds in obtaining used equipment he expects to have the plant operating by January 1st. However, if it is necessary to wait for new machinery, he would not expect operation before July 1st, if then.

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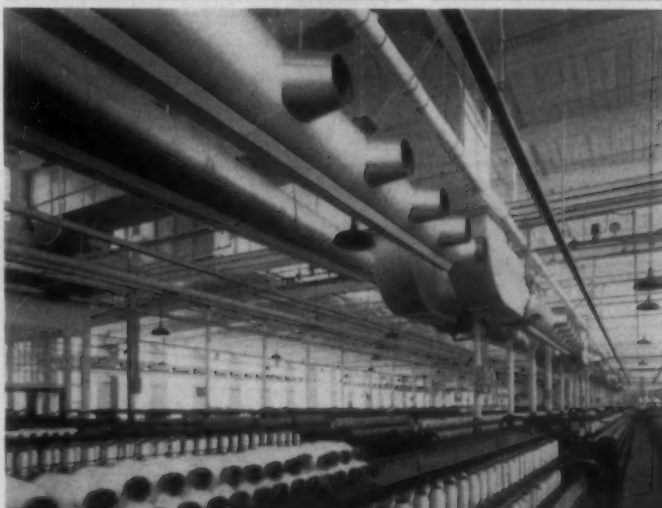
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Personal News

J. R. Newell has been elected treasurer of the Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

J. A. Aycock has been named general manager of Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

J. D. Burton has been promoted to the position of overseer of warping, spooling and winding at the Mooresville (N. C.) Cotton Mill.

V. R. Core has been promoted to the position of traffic representative for Horton Motor Lines, Inc., with headquarters at 1001 S. Clarkson street, Charlotte, N. C.

Burl Sutton, formerly of Mooresville (N. C.) Cotton Mills, is now overseer of slashing, drawing-in and tying-in at the Mathews Cotton Mill, Greenwood, S. C.

Maurice McQuinn has resigned the position of superintendent of Lucy Mills, Marietta, Ga., to accept a similar position with J. & C. Cottons, yarn mill at Ellijay, Ga.

J. L. Brannan has been promoted and transferred to the position of superintendent of the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

E. P. Dewberry has been promoted from the position of overseer of carding and spinning to superintendent of the Arnall Mfg. Co., Inc., Elberton, Ga.

J. M. Cathcart, Jr., has been promoted from the position of superintendent to purchasing agent of the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

H. C. Estes is now assistant superintendent at the Inman Mills, but continues to have charge of the weaving department.

F. M. Kimble, Jr., formerly manager of the Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., has been elected to the presidency of the same company.

E. M. Underwood, of Sanford, N. C., formerly secretary and treasurer of the Sanford Cotton Mills, has been appointed clerk of the Superior Court of Lee County.

Z. F. Wright, president of the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has been appointed chairman of a drive for the \$4,500 quota in Newberry County for the National Red Cross war relief fund.

Dr. H. E. Fritz has been named director of research of the B. F. Goodrich Co., succeeding J. W. Schade, retired.

Dr. Fritz has for the past seven years been in charge of Koroseal development.

John W. Arrington, Jr., of Greenville, S. C., president of the Union Bleachery, has been appointed District Warden of Civilian Defense.

T. L. Harding has resigned as superintendent of spinning at Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills, to accept a similar position with the Edna Mills Corp., Reidsville, N. C.

Mrs. E. M. Cushman, wife of the superintendent of the China Grove (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has been named China Grove's "Woman of the Year," in a contest sponsored by the Young Men's Club.

Robert A. Morgan, president of Morgan Mills, manufacturers of elastic yarns, has been called into service by the Government as plant manager of the Arkansas Ordnance Plant, in Little Rock, Ark., a \$22,000,000 plant that will employ about 15,000 workers.

James E. Greer, textile chemist for American Aniline Products, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., has been called into duty with the U. S. Army as a First Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare branch, at Fort Benning, Ga. Mr. Greer is a graduate of Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C.

Dies From Bite of Dog

Terrell E. Taylor, textile worker of Jackson Mills, Welford, S. C., died December 23rd at Spartanburg General Hospital from rabies.

Members of the family said he was bitten November 20th—Thanksgiving day—by the family pet, a little puppy.

Personnel of Dallas (Tex.) Cotton Mills

Supervisory personnel of the Dallas (Tex.) Cotton Mills, who have recently joined the organization, are as follows: E. B. (Sam) Dyson, formerly of Sanford, N. C., is overseer of the cloth room; A. M. Potts is day overseer of weaving; G. B. Toney is night overseer of weaving; R. A. Newman has charge of the supply room.

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J. C. Osborne Joins Trust Company of Georgia

Jasper C. Osborne, for eight years associated with Crompton-Richmond Co., Inc., textile factors, has been named factoring division manager for the Trust Co. of Atlanta, Ga., it is announced by Marshall K. Hunter, vice-president of the bank in charge of the division. Mr. Osborne assumed his new duties on January 1st at the company's headquarters in Atlanta.

The factoring division of the Trust Co. of Georgia was founded in 1939 as one of the more recent financing developments of the trust company, which has been in business since 1891.

Capt. Nichoson Speaks To Spindale Foreman's Club

Capt. A. A. Nichoson, personnel director of The Texas Co., and nationally known speaker, made the principal talk at the December 13th meeting of the Spindale (N. C.) Foreman's Club, held at the Spindale Community House. He spoke on the subject, "Better Men Are Built Only By Better Foremen."



Captain Nichoson was educated at the Columbia University School of Journalism, but later entered upon an industrial career. He has been connected with industry for the past 27 years, most of the time with The Texas Co., with which he started as a laborer, served as a craftsman, fore-

man, salesman, and finally rose to the position of personnel director.

He served in the World War, enlisting as a private and having been honorably discharged with the rank of major. He saw active service in practically every sector of the Western Front and was awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French Government and two citations by the United States.

Mills Join Cotton-Textile Institute

The Cotton-Textile Institute announces that the following mills have been elected to membership: Hardin Mfg. Co., Dallas, N. C.; Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.; Florence Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala.; Warwick Mills, West Warwick, R. I.; Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

OBITUARY

A. B. KUHN

Newton, N. C.—Alfred Burgin Kuhn, 57, prominent Newton citizen, and president of the Fiber Mfg. Co. here, died suddenly December 27th following a heart attack.

Mr. Kuhn attended Lincoln county schools, and Lenoir Rhyne College in Hickory. He was a Shriner, a former member of the Newton City Council, and a charter member of the Newton Kiwanis Club. He had been engaged in textile manufacturing for 35 years, mostly as an executive.

His first textile work was with the old Newton and Clyde Cotton Mills in Newton. Later, he moved to Davidson and became associated with the Carolina Asbestos Co. as an official and stockholder. Upon his return to Newton in 1934, he became affiliated with the Fiber Mfg. Co., and remained with this concern until his death.

FRED W. GLOVER

Charlotte, N. C.—Fred Weston Glover, 67, president of the Textile Mill Supply Co., and a well known figure in the civic and social circles of Charlotte, died December 29th.

Mr. Glover's death came after five weeks of serious illness and two years of poor health.

Born in Rockland, Me., April 24, 1874, Mr. Glover was graduated from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1894. After working in Chicago for Swift & Co., he came to Charlotte in 1898. With A. J. Crampton, Phillip H. McMahon and F. B. Ferris, he founded the Textile Mill Supply Co. and became its first secretary.

He retained that position until 1918 when, upon the death of Mr. Crampton, he became the president, a post he filled until his death.

His social and civic activities included memberships in the Rotary Club as a charter member, the Charlotte Country Club, the Executives Club, the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce and the Psi Upsilon social fraternity.

Mr. Glover was also active in the affairs of the St. Martin's Episcopal Church, and had served as a vestryman.

Those Who Serve Their Country

HONOR ROLL of former textile mill employees or sons of textile mill employees who are now in uniform in the army, navy, marines or air forces. We will welcome similar lists from other mills.

Clark Thread Co. of Ga., Austell, Ga.

Lieut. Milton V. Miltiades
Lieut. Edward Barnhill
Lieut. Harlee Warlick
Robert Miller
David Alva Bagley, Jr.
Robert H. Causey, Jr.
Marcus DeWitt Abernathy
Paul Thomas Bell

Leon Harcrow
Robert M. Turner
Henry Grady Lee
Mack Lee Gore
Silas Wright Gaydon
Melvin L. Elrod
Leslie Vernon Blair

Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

T. S. Canupp
Buford Cook
J. G. Foster
E. G. Benfield
Harvey Canupp
C. H. Carter
H. D. Pruitt
R. S. Eddleman
J. B. Harris
J. H. Boyd
L. H. Canupp
T. E. Howard
Robt. Miller
J. E. Montgomery
Henry Morris
C. S. Overcash
Earl J. Overcash

W. H. Price
C. Q. Hinson
J. H. Rowell
W. L. Sechler
M. E. McDonald
J. R. Beach
P. L. Wright
H. I. Horton
C. L. Lisenby
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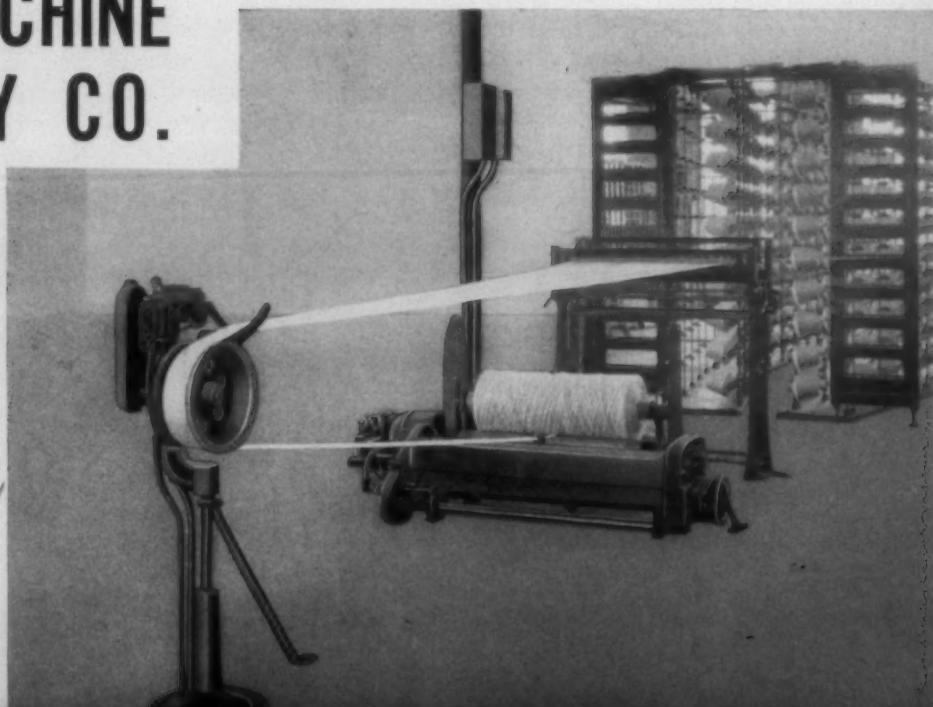
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

No Defeatism

This is no time for pessimism or defeatism.

Those who engage in a battle must expect to receive hurts and know that there must be times when the tide of battle does not run favorably.

We suffered a severe blow at Pearl Harbor and have lost Wake Island, Hong Kong, and before this issue reaches our readers we may have lost the Philippine Islands.

The loss of Singapore would be a severe and costly blow but it would not mean that we would lose the war.

When a man and his friends are fighting two opponents and they have the principal and most dangerous opponent groggy and backed upon the ropes, it would be folly to lighten the pressure upon him in order to strike blows at another but isolated opponent who can receive attention later.

The power of Germany has not been crushed and probably will not be for another year, but the Russians are making good use of the tanks and planes which we are sending them and the same can be said of the British in North Africa.

The greater the damage done now to the Germans and their vassals, the Italians, the longer it will take them to recover and prepare for their next effort.

Even if we lose the Philippines, Singapore and the Burma Road, we would still be justified in helping keep the Germans upon the run in Russia and Libya.

It is humiliating to surrender territory, even

temporarily, to the Japs, but the important thing is to win the war and that can never be done until Germany is given a knockout blow.

A wise man has said success usually consists of putting first things first and Germany is the first thing.

Germany has not only lost, in Russia, an immense amount of war material and many of its best soldiers, but has lost prestige, and it is now realized that they are not invincible.

British successes in Libya have cut off raw materials and foods badly needed by Italy and added to the great distress which is driving the people of that country towards revolution.

Italy may become a stone about the neck of Germany and drag her towards inevitable defeat.

After Germany is defeated we will have time to attend to the Japs and such success, as they now have, will not be a vital factor.

U. S. Imports of Crude Rubber

(Thousands of Pounds)

Countries	1939	1940
British Malaya	623,352	943,261
Netherland East Indies	320,246	644,277
Ceylon	77,992	123,202
French Indo China	58,307	64,530
British India and Burma	7,548	12,216
Philippine Islands	1,347	1,818
Thailand (Siam)	34	2,313
Brazil	10,518	12,527
Liberia	11,942	15,494
Mexico	5,001	8,139
Other	2,563	5,085
Total	1,118,820	1,832,862

The increase in imports during 1940 and the reported even greater increase during 1941 has probably resulted in a large accumulation of rubber in this country.

The cultivation of rubber trees in Florida by the United States Department of Agriculture has been on a limited scale with a view to having an available supply of rubber seeds. Trees have grown successfully under the climatic conditions there and are now producing seeds. The area planted is not yet significant as a possible source of rubber.

Our Sacrifices

We are told that to aid our Government in this war we must make sacrifices.

Those sacrifices, to a large extent, will consist of doing without those things which our fathers and grandfathers never had.

Motor cars, electrical refrigerators and other household appliances, radios, aluminum and

stainless ware and most of the articles which will be denied to us, or whose sale will be limited, have come into use during the last generation and our fathers and grandfathers enjoyed them to a very limited extent.

Those who lived during the days of the Civil War would have been happy if they had even those assurances of good food and plenty of clothing which are now available for our present civilian population.

Our Honor Roll

On page 22 of this issue we are publishing as an HONOR ROLL a list of the former textile mill employees or sons of employees who are now serving their country in uniform in the army, navy, air force or marines.

We will welcome similar lists from other textile mills, as we wish to place on record the names of those from our mill villages who are now serving in the defense of our country.

It is inevitable that some will be wounded or killed and when casualties occur we would like to have the information forwarded to us.

Private Enterprise

In the last few years our private enterprise system has suffered from skepticism and assaults from those who were flirting with the alien concept of the all-powerful state. The American system, it was contended, was finished, and would have to be replaced by a planned economy along such magnificently functioning lines as we have seen in Germany. Here are some of the slogans from these skeptics: "Just see what Hitler has done! What a war machine he has built up!" It was admitted, of course, that Hitler had done this job under complete regimentation of his people, with the coercive co-operation of all labor. Not a strike had hampered his progress in building up his war machine over a period of five years. What a grand thing it would be if we could accomplish such results—was chortled by totalitarian addicts. Forget about individual enterprise. It should be put into the discard along with other outmoded instruments of the past.

But one year should teach the intelligent, inquiring American citizen that private enterprise is the only hope for an American victory and ultimate freedom. In one year American private enterprise has accomplished what it took Hitler five years to do. Moreover, Hitler had no strikes. Yet, American productive enterprise has overcome the handicap of twenty-four million man hours lost through strikes, and is right on the

very threshold of offering to our military and naval forces a war machine far surpassing that of the entire Axis group.

Not only through labor saving devices have we overcome the handicap of millions upon millions of lost man hours, but we have also as a result of scientific research and incomparable industrial management performed a job of time saving, of speeding up, that not only will give us victory, but will constitute a chapter in productive history that should be engraved on tablets of stone.

Output has been expanded in one year to an almost unimaginable extent. Estimates of potential production have been surpassed in actual results from twofold to ten-fold. This is the work of the research departments of American private enterprise. And there has been a co-operation from men in the shop that testifies to the loyal spirit and inventive genius of American labor. Suggestion boxes have been installed in a host of concerns, and the employees have responded with numerous ideas for solution of problems. Pullman Standard Company employees turned up with fifteen hundred suggestions, and 390 of these were adopted. One man alone offered sixty-seven. As a result, the company has been able to make trench mortars, shells, howitzer mounts, tanks and airplane parts, while still turning out a railroad freight car every four and a half minutes.

Time has been almost unbelievably reduced in certain operations. On one particular job, an airplane manufacturer cut the time from twenty-four man hours to twenty minutes.—C. T. Revere in Weekly Letter of Laird, Bizzell & Mead.

Fred W. Glover

The death of Fred W. Glover, president of the Textile Mill Supply Co., of Charlotte, N. C., removes the dean of the textile mill supply business in the South.

For more than forty years Fred W. Glover was connected with the mill supply business in the South and during all of that time he enjoyed the respect and esteem of those with whom he did business.

He was a quiet and almost retiring man but when called upon for service to his community always did his part.

He and the editor of the TEXTILE BULLETIN both came to Charlotte in 1898 and for several years they lived together in the same boarding house.

From such close association and from a friendship of forty-three years we wish to pay tribute to Fred Glover as one of the finest men we have ever known.

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On land—on sea—in the air—in every phase of industry vital to defense, LUBRIPLATE lubricants are doing jobs that are nothing short of amazing. From a smear on the worm screw of the naval officer's binoculars to a ton of LUBRIPLATE in the dredge underwater gear case—against friction and wear—thwarting rust and corrosion—conserving bearings and parts—LUBRIPLATE carries on.

In spite of heat and high water—tractors and trucks rolling through muck and mud—spotless food packing machines constantly washed with scalding water—textile spindles whirling faster than ever before—marine equipment exposed to highly corrosive sea-water and spray—LUBRIPLATE lubricants perform under conditions that would stop ordinary lubricants cold.

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MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Make Tools Last Longer

THE following information, printed as a supplement to Mill Supplies, might well be placed on the bulletin board of every shop in the textile industry, or any other industry, for that matter. It calls to mind a number of things that might be overlooked in the everyday operation of shops, but which are good things to be reminded of from time to time.

DRILLS

Keep drills sharp—oilstoning after grinding will increase life between grinds.

Use a drill gage—unequal lip lengths cause oversize and rough holes, burning, etc.

Be sure lip clearance is correct—too much causes chipping or burning of lips, too little causes splitting and breaking. It should be 7 to 9 deg., at the periphery for steels, 12 to 15 deg. for cast iron and soft materials.

Vary included angle of edges to suit material. For ordinary steel it should be 118 deg. If the drill point pushes out a bulge as it cuts through, increase point angle to 135 or 145 deg. In cast materials, reduce it—as low as 60 deg. for some irons.

Keep web thinned to reduce power required.

Be sure feed is not too great—this causes rough holes and chipping, checking or splitting of drill.

If chips are not curling enough, grind in a little more rake on the lip.

To cause chips to break up, straighten lip face slightly.

Use lubricants to prevent burning or breaking down of outer corners.

Don't burn lips when you are sharpening a drill, and don't cool it suddenly while sharpening or drilling.

Don't jam the drill into the work.

Don't attempt to start a drill on a sloping surface without a guide bushing or center-drilled hole.

Be sure drill shank is free of nicks and clean before inserting in spindle. Be sure it is seated properly—or tang breakage is likely.

Keep spindle and workpiece tight and free of backlash or spring.

Store drills so edges do not strike.

REAMERS

For extremely accurate, smooth holes, use a carbon-steel reamer. For tough material and production reaming, use high-speed steel.

Store and handle reamers so that their edges do not strike—in individual cardboard tubes or boxes, for example. Cutting edges chip easily.

Oil or grease reamers not in use—even small rust spots create nicks.

Use a fine, but free-cutting wheel in sharpening. Don't burn the edge, or reamer life will be destroyed.

Finish by oilstoning to increase edge life and hold smoothness.

Be sure reamer is square with the hole—otherwise it may bind and break, or distort the hole.

In power reaming, be sure the reamer is solidly supported and the spindle tight. Chatter will ruin reamer and hole.

Don't jam a reamer into a hole—unless it's made for such treatment.

Flood with coolant if necessary to keep reamer cool. Burnt or chipped edges ruin a reamer.

Run reamers at slower speeds and higher feeds than corresponding drills. Run h.s. reamers at 2/3 to 3/4 drill speed, with feed 3/2 to 4/3 as great. Vary this to suit amount of material to be removed and type of surface desired.

CARBIDE CUTTING TOOLS

Never use rocker support under tool. Use flat, rigid base.

Never set tools above or below center line. Set them horizontally.

Never use hammer on cutting end of tool.

If necessary, set tool short of desired length and adjust from rear.

Never use inclined tool holders.

Never have tool against work when tightening clamping screws.

Never use pointed clamping screws. Use dog-point or flat screws.

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MAIDEN, N. C.

Never leave excessive overhang.

Never dip tool in any liquid while hot. Always allow tool to cool naturally.

Never stop spindle before disengaging feed.

Use generous coolant flow. If possible, force coolant under chip and against cutting edge.

Use silicon-carbide or diamond wheels for grinding tip.

Sharpen carbide tools at regular intervals to get longest life.

Keep tool moving across wheel when grinding to avoid localized overheating.

If tools chatter, look for: excessive tool overhang, insufficient end cutting edge angle, too large a tool nose radius, insufficient feed, too much tool clearance (tool relief angles), rake angles too large.

With hand feed on plunge-cut tools (grooving, cut-off, etc.) increase rate of feed in proportion to increase in rate of speed. If you double the speed, double the rate of feed.

If tools wear rapidly, look for: insufficient feed, causing rubbing action, insufficient clearance (tool relief angles), excessive chatter and vibration.

TAPS

Keep taps sharp. Drill taps bind and break. Torn and rough threads are often caused by dull taps.

Choose the tap for the job. A tap ground specially for tapping steel may not do good work in brass.

Taps do not cut the same size in different metals, or at different speeds in the same metal.

Taps measuring exactly the same will not cut the same size if the rake of the cutting edge is different. Taps with a 15-deg. rake to the cutting edge may be required to get smooth threads in tough steels.

Changes in lubrication, as well as many other conditions, affect results.

The form and number of flutes, quality and quantity of lubrication, size and length of hole, and various combinations of conditions may cause tap breakage.

Expect tap breakage if you use too coarse pitches (No. 4-36, No. 10-24, $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20, etc.) in tough materials. Taps cannot have strength when the threads occupy about 50% of the cross-section.

High-speed steel taps are less likely to break at high speeds than at slow. Tap at drilling speeds.

When tapping by hand, do not run the tap in a few turns, then back it up. Once started, go forward—there is much less chance of tap breakage, and better threads will result.

In cast iron, high-speed steel taps will do from four to ten times as much work as carbon-steel taps—and do it faster. High-speed steel taps resist the lapping action much better.

In bakelite, hard rubber, fibre, etc., do not put much strain on taps, but wear them down quickly. Use high-speed-steel taps specially treated for abrasion resistance.

Watch out to avoid advancing the tap too fast when cutting threads in soft material (such as aluminum). Spiral-point taps are likely to cut too freely. If the tap advances too fast when it enters, that portion of the

threaded hole will be bell-mouthed.

If a tap is cutting a little too small, the teeth can be ground with a little more "hook" on the cutting edges. A tap so ground will cut from 0.001 to 0.003 in, larger—depending on size.

Spiral-point taps are strongest. If properly used, power required to break them is many times greater than that to tap.

If the taps you use bind, or pick up stock, you probably should be using a relieved-thread tap.

Be sure blind holes are drilled deep enough so taps cannot strike the bottom, or breakage will result.

Taps with concentric threads may load when used in soft, tough steels. If lubrication is good, loading generally indicates that taps with relieved threads should be used.

A tap out of alignment with the hole to be threaded will always cause a bell-mouthed hole, greatly increasing the power required, setting up cramping strains likely to break the tap.

MILLING CUTTERS, SLITTING SAWS

Be sure feed and speed are right. In general, surface speed should be about the same as for drills.

Remember the greater the feed per tooth, the more efficient is the metal removal. Stay within cutter strength and get desired finish, but don't reduce feed too much—that causes teeth to slide and dull prematurely.

If the cutter vibrates, check first for loose supports, then for too great clearance on the cutter.

In ductile materials, use rake-tooth cutters if possible. Aluminum requires large rake angle on teeth; soft brass requires radial cutting faces.

For deep cuts in ductile steels, provide rake, because chips tend to wedge.

If the cutter "hogs in," rake is probably too great. This is particularly dangerous if work is thin or machine light. Proper rake (usually averaging $12\frac{1}{2}$ deg.) increases life between grinds.

Don't use cutters with over 60 deg. spiral angle; they cause end thrust, wear spindle bearings and tableways.

Face milling is preferable for large plain surfaces.

Slab-milling, because of its high metal-removal efficiency, is preferable on narrow steel sections.

Keep-slab-milling cutters small in diameter, their arbors large.

For simple shapes, use profile cutters; for complicated ones use form cutters. The profile cutter is better whenever it can be used.

Use inserted-blade cutters in large sizes or for special-material cutting edges, providing cutter thickness and load permit.

Be sure plenty of coolant is being supplied, particularly on steel and wrought iron, and on saws.

Don't feed end mills at rates over $\frac{2}{3}$ those on ordinary cutters, to avoid bending strain.

On deep slotting, use coarse-pitch cutters.

Wide slits deep into hard materials require slitting saws with side teeth.

Alternate-tooth saws eliminate vibration and keep the cut straight.



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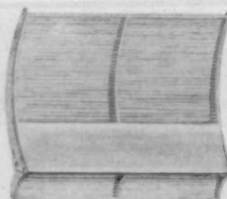
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GASTONIA, N. C.

For thin materials, use fine-pitch saws to keep more than one tooth in the work.

Be sure machine arbors and collars run true, carriage gibs are tight, gears free of backlash and bearings snug.

Dull cutters and saws break; keep them sharp and running true.

TOOL BITS

Keep cutting edge sharp—even oilstoned for fine cuts. Dulled edges turn out poor work, increase power requirements and may cause bit breakage or burning.

Be sure clearances are proper for feed, speed and material cut.

Set tool to avoid chatter.

Use form-ground bits only for finishing—rough with standard bits to reduce bit-shaping time in regrinding.

Don't burn bit while regrinding or while cutting.

Be sure workpiece is held securely. A shifting workpiece usually means a broken bit.

Don't jam work into any kind of grinding wheel—it is

GRINDING WHEELS

likely to break the wheel, and cause an accident.

Don't run wheels at speeds over those for which they are designed.

Don't allow a wheel to go without dressing until it is grooved, channelled, or out of round. You may break it, and will certainly waste its useful life.

Be sure wheels are securely mounted on spindles.

Don't hold a hard piece in a fixed position against a wheel. Both will be injured by it.

Don't grind pencil tips, wood edges and the like on wheels to be used for metal. Such material causes loading and burning of metal pieces.

Follow manufacturers' recommendations in choosing and operating wheels. The wrong wheel can do more harm than a right one can fix.

Store wheels on wood supports in a dry, cool place.

Keep wheels clean and use coolants where recommended. Both work and wheel are harmed by overheating.

If a wheel appears too soft, speed it up if possible.

Coarse wheels remove stock faster, but give poorer finish.

For internal grinding, use a wheel 2/3 hole size.

FILES

Use file of right length, shape and cut for the job.

Be sure material to be filed is securely fastened. Loose work permits chatter, distorts tooth edges.

In placing the handle on the tang of the file, do not hit the end of the file to drive it into the handle. Push handle on, hold point up, tap handle on bench.

Do not exert undue pressure while filing but keep the file engaged in the cut to avoid glazing, which destroys the keenness of the teeth.

Raise file slightly during return stroke on hard metals to clear work and prevent wearing away backs of teeth.



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Roll
Collars
Built
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The Keever Starch Company, Columbus, Ohio

But when filing soft metals, such as lead, aluminum, etc., draw the file back along the metal as an aid in cleansing the teeth.

On completing your work, do not throw the file on the bench. Teeth will be chipped by rough handling. Files have to be hard, hence are brittle.

In filing saw teeth, the sides of the file should be twice the width of the tooth in order to get full filing service of the three sides of the file.

Hard spots and hard corners on iron castings are hard on files. On such work first go over it a few times with an old file before putting your good file on the work.

The oil with which new files are lightly coated should be removed before using the file on cast iron—this will make the teeth cut more easily. On fibrous material the oil helps.

Clean oil from file teeth with kerosene or gasoline.

Keep files dry and free from rust.

Rubbing chalk in file teeth helps when making fine, smooth cuts.

When possible, hold the file horizontally.

Files should be kept clean during use by frequently tapping the end on the bench to shake loose the filings or chips from the teeth, and by periodic cleaning with a file brush.

Files should never be placed in a drawer or among other tools, but should be kept separate either by hanging in a rack or placing in a slot in a file box.

Use single-cut files for draw-filing. Hold the file at right angles to, and move it sidewise over, the work.

(To be continued)

American Viscose Ad To German Prison Camp

A German prison camp postcard written by Sergeant Alan Joseph Dixon, of the Royal Air Force, was recently received by the magazine "Esquire," and read as follows: "Greetings . . . from Stalag Luft 1. The Air Force Prison Camp in Germany, and a request, space what it is, I cannot be less forthright. I am fortunate in possessing a print from your magazine, showing a most delightful model seated before a tapestry (Georgian style). It is one of the finest colour photos I have ever seen, and the model—photogenically at least—one of the most beautiful. Might I ask you to forward me a plate of this. My present picture is sadly battered. Fragmentary print underneath the print shows: 'Louise Dahl Wolfe. Jewelry by Olga Tritt. Designed by Hattie Carnegie, Inc. Is a 'Crown' Tested Rayon fabric. Our thanks would be quite inexpressible, as it is now for the many favours received from U. S. For myself, I was shot down eight months ago over Holland on Photo Recco."

Working on the clues given by Sergeant Dixon, "Esquire's" editors determined that the picture referred to was one taken by Louise Dahl Wolfe for the American Viscose Corp. The picture was a striking one, showing a model wearing a "Crown" Tested rayon jersey evening dress, which appeared in "Vogue" and, incidentally, it confirmed Sergeant Dixon's good taste and judgment, for it had received the 1941 prize awarded by the Art Director's League for outstanding color photography. New prints of the picture were immediately prepared, the Viscose Corp. states, and rushed to Sergeant Dixon.

Step by Step, they're MADE BETTER!



4

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QUICKER DELIVERY — LOWER PRICES

Write for Free Samples

Textile Apron Company East Point, Georgia

J. B. KENNINGTON, OWNER

Consumption of Cotton Shows November Drop

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during November totaled 849,733 bales of lint and 117,628 bales of linters, compared with 953,600 and 133,006 during October this year, and 741,170 and 107,892 during November.

Imports of foreign cotton during November were not available. Imports were 40,696 bales during October this year, and 12,026 during November last year.

Exports of domestic cotton during November also were not available. Exports were 161,668 bales of lint and 65 of linters during October this year, and 144,710 and 1,653 during November last year.

Cotton spindles active during November numbered 23,069,146, compared with 23,043,310 during October this year, and 22,685,622 during November last year.

Cotton consumed during November included: In cotton-growing States, 726,584 bales, compared with 805,975 during October this year, and 635,934 during November last year, and in the New England States, 99,122 bales, compared with 119,319 and 83,005.

Cotton on hand November 30th included: In consuming establishments, in cotton-growing States, 1,868,931 bales, compared with 1,648,371 on October 31st this year,

and 1,453,157 on November 30th last year; and in the New England States, 320,974 bales, compared with 267,169 and 191,621.

In public storage and at compresses, in cotton-growing States, 13,595,328 bales, compared with 12,955,370 and 14,561,536; and in the New England States, 350,696 bales, compared with 358,657 and 154,847.

Cotton spindles active during November included: In cotton-growing States, 17,413,000, compared with 17,390,512 during October this year, and 17,170,154 during November last year; and in the New England States, 5,011,340, compared with 5,013,310 and 4,891,702.

Acme Steel Distributes \$225,000 To Employees

Acme Steel Co., Chicago, independent strip steel producers, recently announced that Christmas checks totalling \$225,000 were to be distributed to its employees. The equivalent of two weeks' pay was given to those who have been with the company more than six months while those employed after July 2, 1941, received one week's pay. Acme Steel is producing war material at both of its Chicago district plants and its steel strapping is widely used for in-transit protection of thousands of defense products including planes, textiles, food and ordnance.

Priority Assistance Withdrawn From Three Mills

Washington, D. C.—The OPM has withdrawn all priority assistance from Mock, Judson, Voehringer Co., Inc., of North Carolina, at Greensboro, N. C., and its subsidiary, the Siler City, N. C., Hosiery Co., and the Alabama Hosiery Mills, Decatur, Ala.

The Priorities Division issued a statement asserting that the mills obtained OPM permission to process 65,000 pounds of raw silk "by stating falsely that this silk had been removed from its original bales prior to August 2, 1941." As a result, the statement continued, all but 9,000 pounds of the silk was diverted from defense use to the manufacture of stockings.



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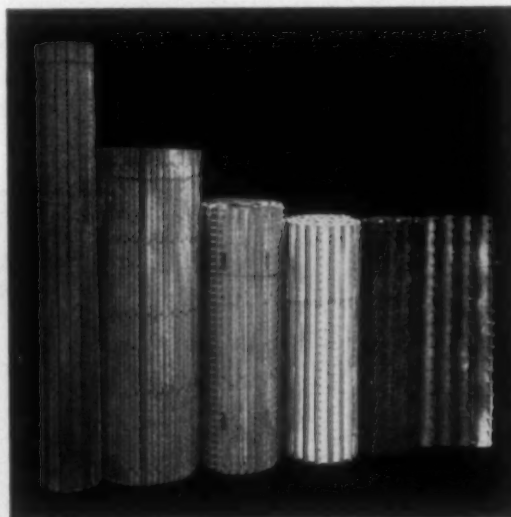
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Meeting of Alabama Operating Executives Draws Large Crowd

(Continued from Page 16)

advanced from 460 to 500 r.p.m.; with no appreciable loss in breaking strength of the resultant yarn. Waste removed at 460 r.p.m. was 5.63 per cent, and at 500 r.p.m. was 6.83 per cent.

The next problem for consideration was that of the possible necessity of adjusting card speeds for differences in staple length of the cotton. R. B. Horsley, of Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika, said that they ran $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch cotton in one plant and $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch in another plant, using the same card speeds, and that they could not see any difference in the cleaning. The consensus of opinion was that the staple length of the cotton had little to do with the carding speed, providing the same grade of cotton were used, within reason.

At this point the meeting was interrupted for the introduction of guests from out of the State, with the largest out-of-State contingent being from Mississippi (6). Other States represented were Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.

On the next subject, that of frequency of cleaning on drawing frames, Dave Vaughn, of Lanett, reported that the cleanliness of the cotton had a very definite effect on the cleaning periods for drawing. He advocated the cleaning of drawing rolls, that is, taking them out and scouring them, once a month. His drawing is creeled solid at each creel, and the frames are given a general brushing and cleaning at each creel. Using .2 of 1 per cent oil on the cotton in the earlier processes, no unusual cleaning was necessary at the drawing.

Fred Phillips, of Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, said they cleaned drawing rolls once a week, and cleaned the entire drawing frame thoroughly once a month.

(Continued in next issue)

Clearing House for Idle Tools and Machinery

A "Victory Market Place" to bring together owners of idle equipment and manufacturers holding war contracts has just been launched by the New York Journal of Commerce.

This clearing house for idle tools and machinery that can be used by contractors and sub-contractors on Government orders is being prepared in co-operation with the Contract Division of OPM.

In conjunction with the "Victory Market Place," the Journal of Commerce now presents each Tuesday a page of case histories explaining how individual manufacturers are actually meeting production, equipment, packaging and transportation problems arising out of the war. Manufacturers in all branches of industry are co-operating in this effort to publicize ideas that work for general use.

The first three editions of this new "War Industries" service have been published in reprint form. Reprints may be had at 10 cents each from the New York Journal of Commerce, 63 Park Row, New York.



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OPM Opposes Any Exportation Of Textile Machinery

Washington, D. C.—To dismantle textile mills not in operation and dispose of textile machinery in countries other than the United States was frowned upon by the Office of Production Management, in a statement issued here Dec. 28th.

It was pointed out that because of the shortage of textiles of all kinds, no machinery capable of operation should be exported.

N. C. State College
Starts Fourth Textile
Analysis Course Feb. 2

Raleigh, N. C.—E. W. Ruggles, director of courses conducted at North Carolina State College under the supervision of the United States Office of Education, announces that the fourth course in fabric testing and inspection will begin Feb. 2nd and run 12 weeks. All expenses except board, room rent and books are paid by the Federal Government.

Students will be taught elementary textile design, fabric analysis, fabric calculations, structure and analysis of knit goods, the care and operation of fabric testing equipment, physical and chemical tests for the identification of fibers, as well as a study of yarn and fabric defects. Enrollment is limited to 22.

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- 1 3-reel Granger Calendar.
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- 1 H. & B. Intermediates, 108 Spindles, 10x5.
- 1 Whitin Intermediate, 84 Spindles, 10x5.
- 2 H. & B. Intermediates, 84 Spindles, 10x5.
- 1 Providence Intermediate, 84 Spindles, 10x5.
- 4 H. & B. Drawings, 6 Deliveries.
- 7 Zig Zag Warper and Slasher Expansion Combs, 4" x 5" panels, 80" wide, 25 to 30 sections.
- 18 Woonsocket 6x3 Jack Frames, 50M Bobbins to fit.
- 1 Woonsocket 12x6 Slubber, 56 Spindles.
- 2,000 Bobbins. Woonsocket, 12x6.
- 6 1908 H. & B. Speeders, 160 Spindles, 7x3 1/2.
- 3 1913 H. & B. Speeders, 160 Spindles, 7x3 1/2.
- 10,000 7x3 1/2 Bobbins.
- 1 Butterworth Dry Can Machine, 18 cans.
- 1 Cohoese, 1 Slasher, 2 Cylinder, 7 ft. and 5 ft., good condition.
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- 4 Cotton Twine Bailing Machines, 16 Spindles each, good condition.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Probably the most important news of recent weeks was the announcement of the order freezing a large number of finished textiles, including cotton and rayon goods, at price levels reached (for cotton and rayon) between October 1st and December 6th. In the words of the order, "The purpose of the schedules is to call a quick halt to steady price advances which have occurred in many types of textiles since the war, and to stabilize prices while definite schedules are being developed."

The schedules will cover finished textile products such as blankets, towels, table cloths, sheets and pillow cases. In addition, the schedules will cover woolen goods, cotton gray goods not now under ceilings, cotton finished goods, rayon gray goods not now under ceilings, rayon finished goods, and all mixtures and combinations of textile fibers. They will not cover garments or accessories such as handkerchiefs and ties.

In addition to price troubles, the industry is vitally concerned with the problem of furnishing both the government and civilian needs in the next year or for the duration of the acute emergency. The solution to the problem is not in sight, or if it is, only a favored few know of it. One thing is certain, production will have to be increased materially, or at least shifted to those goods vitally needed in the war effort. The question uppermost in many minds is whether to try to go on seven-day weeks, 24 hours per day, and try to fill both government and industry requirements, as well as civilian needs—or to shift their production more and more to military and industrial needs, and let the civilian users go by the board. Many feel that neglect of civilian business at this time may permanently isolate them from this normal lifeblood of their existence.

For the bagging industry and its suppliers, there are further problems.

The allocation of two-thirds of all burlap imports to Government military needs, as determined by the OPM order of early this week, apparently means that the remaining one-third is all that will be available to the bag manufacturing industry for its regular commercial customers.

Even this remaining one-third will not be made available to all types of customers, since the order specifically says that the burlap is to be used solely for the manufacture of bags necessary to the distribution of agricultural and chemical products.

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has issued a revised schedule of maximum prices affecting combed yarns.

The order provides for upward and downward adjustments in line with fluctuations in "spot" cotton prices.

This completes the OPA program, begun last October, to tie in all of its existing ceilings in the cotton textile field with the price of raw cotton, it was announced.

This schedule, Mr. Henderson explained, is not in final form as to several details. However, it was considered necessary to expedite its issuance in order to facilitate the army's procurement program covering cloth for uniforms, windbreakers, barrage balloons, etc. The details that remain to be worked out include experts, treatment of jobbers, and amplification of the premium yarn provisions.

The general level of maximum prices as revised reflects the higher costs of long-staple cotton. The lower and upper counts of yarn have been somewhat reduced in price, and prices of the middle counts have been raised.

While the yarn numbers covered by the amendments are unchanged, the ceiling now extends over 3-ply yarns, as well as over singles and 2-ply. The 3-ply maximum prices are the same as for 2-ply.

Particular attention is called to the fact that reference to yarns of "ordinary commercial quality" has been dropped out of the new price list and that the maximum prices now established apply to all qualities, grade and specifications of combed cotton yarns up through 120s in single, 2-ply and 3-ply.

Only two premiums, which are essential to the army's procurement program, are permitted. These are:

(1) A premium for warp twist varying with the count of the yarn. In this connection it is pointed out that the "twist standard" of warp twist is specifically defined.

(2) A premium for unusually high quality cotton when the yarn is sold for weaving into wind-resistant cotton cloth and uniform twills for sale to the army.

Provisions for adjustments in the ceiling prices as raw cotton prices change follow the same principles used in the other cotton yarn and textile schedules. While the level of the maximum prices reflects the longer staple cottons used to manufacture combed yarns, the ceiling price of 15-16ths middling cotton on ten spot markets.

For yarn numbers up through 49s, the schedule provides for a one-half cent change in the ceiling price for every fluctuation of 40 points in raw cotton prices. For yarn numbers 50s and higher, the maximum prices change by one-half cent for every 37-point fluctuation in cotton prices.

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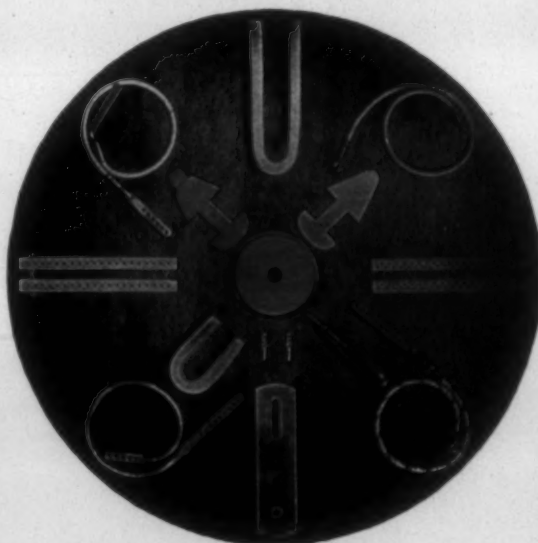
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Nineteenth Year End Letter

(Continued from Page 8)

farmers were for long years the disadvantaged group in our economy. Much of this injustice has been righted. More important, public conscience as to the necessity of ensuring a fair deal to the farmer has been aroused, and it is not likely that this important economic lesson will soon be forgotten.

The efficiency of farming has advanced tremendously in recent decades, although this is frequently overlooked in the discussions of parity values; in any appraisal of industrial affairs, the same fact is always given undue emphasis. We feel that this is not the time for any farm, labor, or industrial group to press for increasing advantages. For agriculture to demand more and more is imprudent to the point of folly, and for Congress in this emergency not to declare a moratorium on political horse trading is to create an economic barrier to national effectiveness.

For many years, as a people we were complacent while the Fascist dictators and their underlings railed against the "decaying democracies" and repeatedly announced that it was either "we or they." They then—not in 1939-41!—declared war on us and on the world. Their assault on our country could not at that time take military form, but every other device which a group of predatory despots could conjure has been employed. Propaganda, subsidy, exchange manipulation, infiltration, spying, sabotage, bribery, abuse of diplomatic and consular privilege—are but a few of these. The world has become their theatre of operation, and no continent has been exempt from their depredations. They shrewdly calculate the reasoning and reactions of those who, for a lifetime, have been trained to conform to the democratic code of morality—while we, as yet, have not learned to understand their code of complete disregard of all morality. This is one of their chief assets—force is the God they worship!—The lie is their most valuable instrument to accomplishment.

It is clear that man has failed miserably to design a world in which freedom, peace, and justice could be maintained. When the Fascist mob is subdued, we are confident that a worthy attempt will be made to organize such a world. Utopia will not be created, but we have an abiding faith that the obvious follies of the past will disappear. However, liberty, justice, and international economic balance are not accomplished by plans alone. They are born and maintained only in the spirit, character, and intelligence of mankind. Nations and individuals come to understand that material possessions alone, or the multiplication of them to the exclusion of other considerations, are transient and elusive. There is no enduring satisfaction for us as individuals or as a nation to be richer than others if that wealth is not a means to the common betterment of mankind. We cannot be a "have" nation in a world of "have-nots"—nor should we want to be. To believe otherwise is to build our structure on a quicksand base.

The needless waste of the world's human and material resources should, at the least, teach us to put first things first, to revalue life and its objectives. If, collectively and as individuals, we rise to a clearer and higher estimate of life's purposes, an enduring basis for peace will have been laid. The measure of democracy's power is to be found in the quality of her citizenship! Our personal and busi-

ness lives should testify to the awareness that we are the privileged citizens of the world and that, as such, we are ever-conscious of the high obligations that that good fortune puts upon each of us.

All the above was dictated before the Japanese attack upon us. We have decided to let it stand as written, and would only add that everything but the success of our war pales into insignificance. The strategy of the Axis appears to be to drag all great nations in so that none shall be intact when cessation of this conflict occurs. Exhaustion, disorganization, destruction, and impoverishment of all is their urgent desire. Their respective Fascist governments could not survive otherwise. Stalemate and a negotiated peace are the minimum goals contemplated by them.

Let us have unification and simplification of our defense effort. Let us have a strong price control. Let us elevate our superior men, give the mauthority, and let them function. To do less is perilous in a time of emergency. We have such men, but we have not dug them out as we should, and must. It is the obligation of each of us to "fight" to see that this is accomplished. What men do you know who should be drafted to replace others who might have answered under less critical conditions? As individuals, we dare not be complacent in this matter and leave it to chance! This is our No. 1 problem.

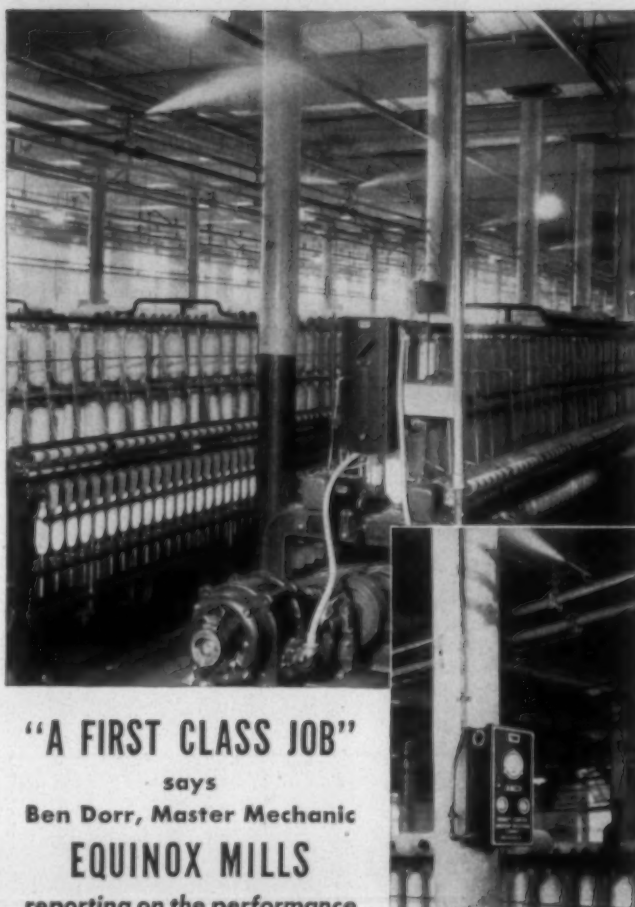
National Defense and Dyestuffs

(Continued from Page 10)

tary fabrics of one sort or another—the yardage is measured in the hundreds of million yards and the specified color fastness necessitates the use of anthraquinone vat dyestuffs. The only practical method for applying these dyes is with sodium hydrosulfite. Again we have shown the close interlocking of different trades and commodities: the paper industry versus the cotton industry and tungsten, chlorine versus hydrosulfite.

Urea which the textile industry requires for permanent cotton and rayon finishes and printing is almost unobtainable by it because of its importance for the production of plastics. Formaldehyde, phenol and cresyllic acids are in a similar predicament. Other common chemicals which are very scarce are ordinary sodium sulfate, acetic acid, methanol arssenious acid, potassium permanganate, sulfuric acid, especially oleum, nitric acid, methanol phosphorous trichloride, ethylene oxide and many others. These chemicals are intimately associated with the manufacture of dyestuffs and their lack is a very serious barrier to production in proportion to demands.

At the root of the present upheaval are increased market demands and the Government's device designed to protect the manufacturer of the more necessary commodities under "defense" evaluation, namely, the priority system. We believe in this system and have every confidence that the Government can work out a method of scientific application which will alleviate unnecessary technical starvation. The essence of the problem is speed. The Government's own contracts for badly needed war materials are at stake. Patriotic mills which have taken such contracts are confronted with ruinous penalties in performance clauses because they cannot get the necessary materials to meet their obligations. If the priority



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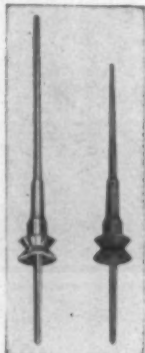
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system does not fully serve the purpose a new allocation system may be tried.

Take for example the case of a comparatively medium sized hosiery manufacturer who is invited to bid on an army hose contract. Let us say the bid is for 150,000 dozen cotton socks to be dyed with vat colors. About 12,000 pounds of special vat dyes are required, with caustic soda and hydrosulfite of soda, potassium bichromate acetic acid, etc. Before the army entered the market neither this manufacturer nor any other hosiery mills had occasion to produce anything like this quantity of khaki cotton hose. Therefore these mills have to procure their supplies of vat dyestuffs without the benefit of previous purchasing experience in this particular line. They are newcomers in the field and their requirements either cannot be met by their regular sources of supply, who may not be manufacturers of vat dyestuffs, or they are turned down because the manufacturer's quotas for these commodities are full and new business must be refused. To make matters worse, the hosiery mill that entered the bid and is floundering in the supply market may be notified that it has been granted the contract with a 50 per cent increase. The procurement of dyestuffs now becomes a matter of desperate necessity. What is the dyestuff manufacturer who is approached by such a mill expected to do?

A typical case finds the dye plant operating at peak capacity, 24 hours per day, seven days per week. The output of vat dyes is ever sold. The inventory of finished colors and of raw materials is gone. The manufacturer is forced to wait for incoming raw materials to charge his kettles and their output is delivered from the factory floor directly to the consumer. If a break occurs time is lost which cannot be made up. Should a raw material fail to arrive the loss of production time pyramids.

The Textile and Chemical Divisions of the OPM have had numerous complaints from textile mills who are unable to complete government contracts within the specified time limit because of their inability to get the deliveries of the necessary dyestuffs on time. In consequence there have been conferences with manufacturers of Anthraquinone Vat dyestuffs and it is hoped that sufficient phthalic anhydride and other required raw materials will be made available on a more satisfactory schedule. It may be necessary for each textile mill which has defense contracts to submit a statement to the supplier of the dyestuffs regarding the number of pounds of colors called for by these contracts. The dyestuff manufacturers, in turn, will collect this data and submit it to the OPM for an allocation of raw materials which are on priority. Since many of the basic raw materials have been scarce for months, the dyestuff manufacturers have exhausted their inventories and are dependent upon new supplies with which to continue operations. From this it is apparent that any steps which are contemplated to relieve this situation must be taken at once if costly delays are to be avoided.

Earlier in this discussion reference was made to experiences of the dyestuff industry during World War No. 1. At that time this country had only an infant industry dependent to a large extent on intermediates of foreign origin. The value of American-made dyes during 1913 was \$3,000,000 against imports worth \$13,000,000. This domestic manufacture was interrupted when the necessary

raw materials became unobtainable and had to be manufactured over here. During the ensuing decade our dyestuff industry had its real birth and has grown to an annual production valued at \$122,000,000 against an importation of only \$3,000,000 worth. The dyestuff industry is not huge according to American evaluations, but it is an integral part of the nation's entire chemical industry which with all its related and dependent industries is tremendous. This industry must be supported and its requirements recognized. The Government's firm hand in the elimination of speculation and cornering of markets is a splendid achievement but we cannot stop there. The raw materials which dye manufacturers need to produce their wares must have the same priority evaluation as the finished products, to assure a continuous flow of dyes for the processing of Government orders and the completion of regular contracts.

The dyestuff industry does not need and does not want to be taken over by the Government—neither as a whole or any subdivision of its production. Dyestuffs required for defense purposes can be produced in the quantities required to fill all defense contracts now in operation or likely to be placed if the comparatively small amounts of the needed raw materials are released for the purposes. Neither is it necessary to disrupt civilian production to effect this end. Even though only 70 per cent of vat color production goes into defense projects and 30 per cent for non-defense purposes, the amounts of raw materials of

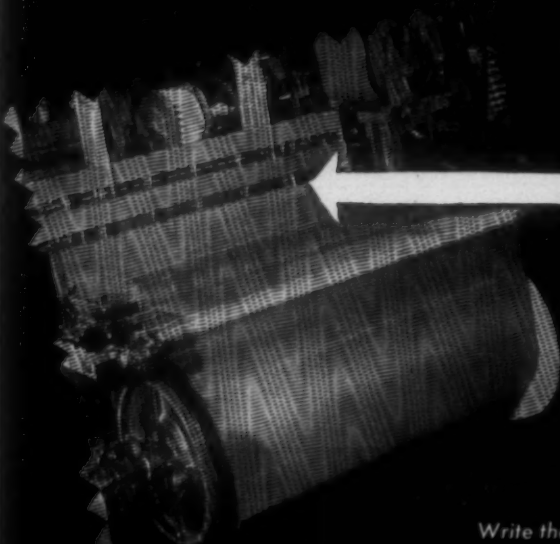
the sort already mentioned can be set aside for this industry without endangering the defense picture.

The popular slogan "Guns or Butter" can be rephrased in many ways. "Tanks or Uniforms" fits our picture. Tanks are valueless without crews and men must be clothed. We recall with horror the pictures of Russian hosts frozen in their tracks during the 1940 Finnish winter campaign. Inadequate clothing was the cause. No army in the world has the quality of clothing with which our forces are supplied. Our Army, Navy and Marine specifications are the highest and most exacting in existence. It is a pleasure as well as a duty for the dyestuff industry to comply with them and a little help will effect this end. The basic equipment is available plus the "will-to-do" and the manpower. The big problem lies in the shortage of certain raw materials which can be very easily corrected.

In closing it may be well to mention that the heavy production of dyestuff plant equipment does not necessarily mean desirable or profitable operation. Definitely the necessity for special dyes for defense purposes has forced the reallocation of plant space and materials into these channels to the detriment of civilian production. The more a dyestuff manufacturer adjusts himself to the requirements of the defense program the greater is the dislocation of his normal plant production and the risk to his normal business when this present emergency is ended.

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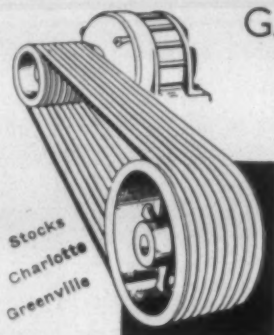
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New Defense Course in Textiles

E. W. Ruggles, Director of the defense training courses conducted at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., under the supervision of the United States Office of Education, announces that the fourth course in Fabric Testing and Inspection will begin on February 2nd and run for 12 weeks. All expenses except board, room rent and books are paid by the Federal Government.

Students who enroll in this course will be taught elementary textile design, fabric analysis, fabric calculations, structure and analysis of knit goods, the care and operation of fabric testing equipment, physical and chemical tests for the identification of fibers, as well as a study of yarn and fabric defects.

Mr. Ruggles says that this is an excellent opportunity for high school graduates who are now engaged in the manufacture or distribution of textile products to lay the foundation for future advancement in textile establishments, and possibly to qualify for government service in the Quartermaster Corps as fabric inspectors.

Enrollment in the course is limited to 22 and applications should be made as early as possible to E. W. Ruggles at State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

Army Procuring Soldiers Clothing for Next Winter

As a means of keeping the soldiers properly clothed with the least possible interference to the normal production schedules of the clothing and textile industries, orders are being placed now by the Quartermaster Corps for various items to be used in keeping soldiers warm next winter, the War Department has announced.

In accordance with this program, contracts have been awarded by the Quartermaster Corps totaling \$14,540,111.88 to 42 concerns located in 15 States. These contracts included 4,284,600 yards of 18-ounce olive drab serge cloth to be used in making winter uniforms for the soldiers; 1,200,000 flannel shirts and 545,000 yards of flannel shirting.

The States in which these 42 concerns are located, with the number in each State, are: Pennsylvania, 10; Rhode Island, 7; Massachusetts, 6; New York, 5; New Jersey, 4; 2 each in Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee; and one each in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska and North Carolina.

Hygrade Sylvania Sends Xmas Checks To Former Employees Now in Armed Service

All of its employees who have been selected by their country for service in the armed forces received a Christmas gift of a week's salary at their former rate of pay, the Hygrade Sylvania Corp., headquarters at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, announced.

Accompanying the gift checks was a letter saying that "if the war situation has altered or eliminated your plans for Christmas, perhaps this remembrance will help make the season happier."

The corporation, pioneer in industrial fluorescent lighting and radio tubes, likewise has given Christmas checks amounting to one week's salary to each of its 6,000 employees in plants at Salem, Danvers, and Ipswich, Mass., and Emporium, St. Mary's, and Towanda, Pa.

C. A. Rudisill Gives Library Building To College

Carl A. Rudisill, of Cherryville, N. C., president of the Carlton Yarn Mills, Nuway Spinning Co., and other mills, and his family, has given Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory, N. C., \$30,000 for the erection of a library building.

Institute Advises On Blackout Cloths

Consumers have been advised by the Cotton-Textile Institute to exercise as much care and intelligence in buying blackout cloth as they do in purchasing apparel or household textiles.

Pointing out that government officials from President Roosevelt down predict a long, hard war, the Institute urged consumers to make certain that the cloths they purchase are of good quality and will not require frequent replenishment. In this connection, it was explained that the industry is already carrying a heavy load of military and civilian orders and is also faced by the task of providing supplies for a sharp expansion in the armed services. By buying sound durable cloths and giving them the same care they give curtains and draperies, consumers will help to reduce the rate of replenishment and thus enable mills to provide for the blackout needs of the entire nation in short order.

"There are literally hundreds of cotton cloths that can be used for blackout purposes," declared Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Institute. "They range from tightly woven fine yarns goods to heavy, durable draperies. In buying cottons for blackout purposes, all consumers need do is hold them in front of a strong light and make certain that they are immune to the penetration of light."

According to the Institute, the demand for blackout cloth has already run into the millions of yards. Sateens, silesias and pyroxilin coated cloths have been sales leaders to date. While blacks have been favored, there has also been a call for a wide variety of dark shades through which light will not penetrate.

A survey by the Institute disclosed that a number of cotton drapery houses are at work on fabrics that will serve blackout purposes without any sacrifice in attractiveness. These fabrics for the most part are made of heavy yarns and are napped in such a way that cannot penetrate them. Other fabrics have black cloth backing on one side and a decorative pattern on the other.

Reports from Britain and Switzerland are that the trend in those blacked out countries has been toward soft, napped draperies which can be pulled over windows at night. With textiles rigidly rationed, residents in those countries have been more or less forced by circumstances into buying cloths that endure.

Many cotton merchants, according to the Institute, have taken the position that requests for blackout cloth, especially from the West Coast and Hawaii, come under the heading of emergency demand and supersede all other contracts except those from the armed services and industries working on war materials.

Reports reaching the Institute from mills state that while vat black dyes are scarce, there is a sufficiency of other dyes required for the finishing of blackout goods. Dyes available in large quantity for cotton window hangings are logwood steam, sulphurs and anilines.

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ALLEN CO., 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Repr.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

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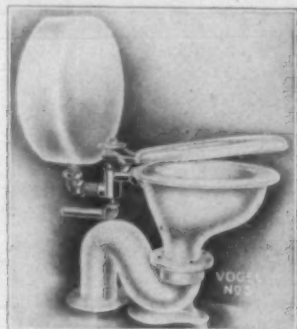
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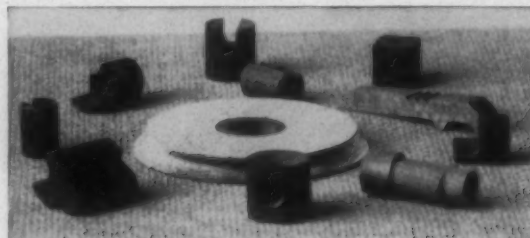
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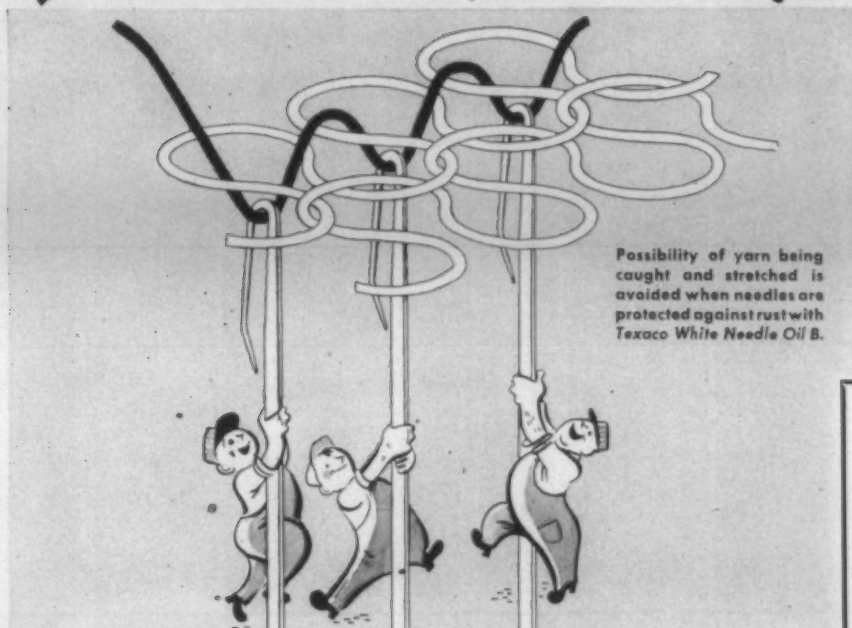
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